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The
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An Illustrated Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old. old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

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Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.,
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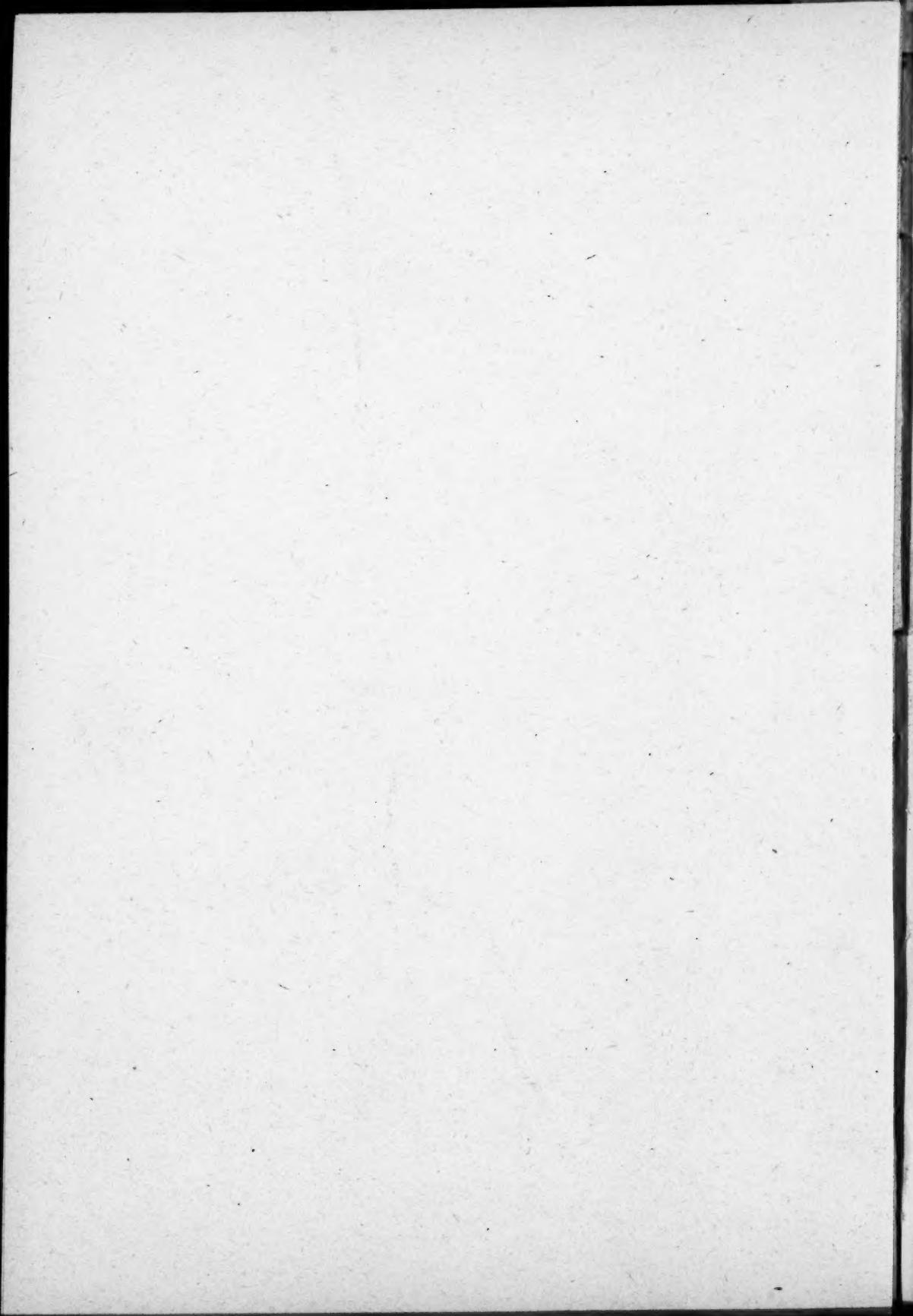
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The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1906.

Notes of the Month.

WE cordially congratulate Mr. Robert Cochrane, I.S.O., F.S.A., Honorary General Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, on the conferment upon him by the Royal University of Ireland of the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*. Dr. Cochrane is also President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments for Ireland, under the Ancient Monuments (Ireland) Protection Acts, in succession to the late Sir Thomas Deane. In all these capacities Dr. Cochrane has done much good work and has rendered eminent services in promoting archaeological and antiquarian research in Ireland. Among his contributions to the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*, which he edits, and other writings, may be mentioned articles on "The Abbey of Graig-na-Managh," "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Parish of Howth," "On Newly-discovered Ogam Stones in Ireland," "The Abbey of Ross-Errilly," "The Round Tower of Kilmacduagh," and on "The Find of Gold Ornaments at Limavady in 1896." In connection with the latter he was specially engaged by the Treasury to work up evidence for the trial which ended in the recovery of these ornaments for Ireland. Dr. Cochrane was elected to a second term of office as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, and has contributed important papers to the volumes of *Proceedings* of that Institution.

VOL. II.

According to Laffan's Agency, a sarcophagus of great archaeological interest has been discovered by the workmen engaged on the new Alexandria Harbour works. While quarrying for stone to the west of the town, at the foot of the Om-el-Kubebeh Hill, the workmen unearthed a tomb cut out of the solid rock in exactly the same manner as the Ptolemaic temple at the catacombs some half a mile to the south-west of the hill. The sarcophagus is approached by a flight of seven steps, starting from an entrance court about 20 feet square, at one extremity of which stands a miniature altar. The interior of the tomb is painted, and the cupola contains a multitude of small medallions in rows, but so defaced by time that few of the portraits are distinguishable. At the south-west corner of the tomb lies the sarcophagus, flanked by two large stone pillars, painted in the same tint as the rest of the tomb.



It is also reported that Mr. Theodore M. Davis has discovered in the Valley of Kings, opposite Luxor, the tomb of Men-en-Ptah, a Pharaoh of the Nineteenth Dynasty.



In renovating a room in an ancient house in Bradford Street, Bocking, says the *Essex Weekly News*, the workmen discovered a stout oak stanchion behind some panelling, of great interest to the antiquary. The stanchion was found to be artistically painted in imitation of a tapestry of the Tudor period, the colours being still bright and almost as fresh as if they had been put on recently. Local archaeologists date the work about the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it may be older. The walls of the room, which is part of a grand old-fashioned house parted off into tenements, is believed to have been painted all round in the same design, as the section on the stanchion indicates a large floral and geometrical pattern of Arabesque type. No other portion of the wall has been exposed. The room was formerly, and until quite recently, used as a place of worship by a small branch of the Apostolic Church, and is now being converted into a meeting-place for the Plymouth Brethren. The larger portion of the old house, which was probably the residence of some opulent Fleming in the early days of the woollen manufacture at

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Bocking, is occupied by Mr. George Green, who has had many visitors to look at the curious old painting. The stanchion, of which paintings and drawings have been made by local artists, has been covered over again with the Jacobean oak panelling. The drawings are to be submitted to the authorities of the British Museum.

The report of the Reading Museum and Art Gallery mentions among the additions made during the year a fine series of Palæolithic implements from India and Egypt, consisting of axes, knives, and scrapers, and a number of Neolithic implements. To the British antiquities an addition has been made of an urn of hand-made pottery, richly ornamented with dotted lines in a diagonal pattern. It was found at a depth of four feet in a gravel pit at Theale. It was no doubt originally a part of a sepulchral deposit of the early British Age. Vessels of this character are rarely found in this neighbourhood ; it is therefore very welcome to the Museum. Another sepulchral urn, but this of the Romano-British Age, has also been obtained ; it contains calcined human bones, and was found near Silchester. Of the Saxon Age a sword, with part of a wooden scabbard attached, and a battle-axe, both from the Thames, have been purchased ; also, of the same age, a bronze brooch of annular form, found at Grazeley. To the Silchester collection there was no addition last year, owing to the relics being held over until May of the present year, when an exhibition of the "finds" for the last two years will be held at Burlington House, after which the whole of the relics will be forwarded to Reading, where they will have a permanent home.

The old Sardinian Chapel in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is about to be demolished. The Lord George Gordon riots of 1780 began with the demolition of its predecessor, in which Nollekens, the sculptor, had been christened forty-three years before. Opposite it, too, Benjamin Franklin lived, apparently for nearly a year, in 1725-1726, on his first visit to London. He was then employed as a compositor at Watt's printing-house near Lincoln's Inn Fields, and "my lodgings in Little Britain being too remote,

I found another in Duke Street, opposite to the Romish Chapel. It was two pair of stairs backwards, at an Italian warehouse." His landlady, a widow, and a convert to the Catholic religion, "had lived much among people of distinction, and knew a thousand anecdotes of them as far back as the time of Charles II."

The spring meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society will be held in the Forest of Dean on May 29, and the summer meeting at Bristol on July 17, 18, and 19.

Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., held a Consistory Court at Exeter Cathedral on December 20, when an application was made by the Rev. Arnold Taylor, rector of Churchstanton, and the churchwardens, for a faculty to sell a chalice, dated 1660, in order to provide funds for the repair of the church. Mr. Taylor explained that during the twenty-five years in which he had been rector the chalice had never been used. He knew nothing of its history, but it bore the inscription "Churchstanton, 1660," and a hall-mark which was said to be local. A collector of old silver had suggested that it should be sold. In refusing to grant the faculty, the learned Chancellor said it would be painfully repugnant to the feelings of many Churchmen that it should be possible that a vessel dedicated to the most sacred service of the church should figure, say, upon the dinner-table of a collector. There had been a case in which a chalice had disappeared from a church and been found afterwards, with an inscription, showing that it had been awarded as a prize at athletic sports. Money ought to be forthcoming for the repair of the parish church without resort to the sale of this chalice, which the donor certainly did not intend to be used to relieve the pockets of the people of the present day. He thought it a great pity that there was not in the Diocese of Exeter a museum to which objects like that might be sent by the country parishes possessing them on being assured that they would be in safe custody. We rejoice at the Chancellor's decision to refuse a faculty, which should never have been applied for ; but we do not like his suggestion for the

alienation of any ecclesiastical objects or possessions.



The New Year's number of the *Builder* contains two contributions of some importance. One is a study of the remarkable church of SS. Sergius and Bacchus, at Constantinople, by Mr. Arthur E. Henderson, with a large number of striking illustrations. The other is a series of "Notes on Old London," referring to the changes which have taken place during the last century in the Thames-side district between Charing Cross and Blackfriars Bridges. The "Notes" are freely illustrated from old drawings and prints in the Crace collection. Among the numerous other illustrations are a large plate, "On the Roof at Milan," by Mr. A. C. Conrade, and a dignified drawing, "Under the Temple Portico," by the Editor, Mr. H. H. Statham.



While excavations were being carried out at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, in December, twelve tylgs, or loving cups, of old Staffordshire pottery, and some old Dutch pipes, were discovered about 12 feet below the surface of the ground.



Under the title *Cornish Notes and Queries* Mr. Elliot Stock is about to publish by subscription a volume of Cornish antiquities gleaned from the columns of the *Cornish Telegraph* in past years.



Recent newspaper articles on antiquarian topics include several of unusual interest. Among these we may mention an entertaining column of discursiveness on "Treasure and Treasure Trove," by Dr. Andrew Lang, in the *Morning Post*, December 29; a long and careful study of the "Ancient Roads from Swanage and the Neighbourhood to Corfe Castle," by Mr. W. M. Hardy, in the *Dorset County Chronicle*, December 28; a long paper on the ruins of the cathedral of St. Magnus, Kirkebo, in the Faroe Islands, and on relics lately found therein, in the *Scotsman*, December 26; "Some Memorable Bristol Houses," in the *Western Daily Press*, December 29; "Cave Discoveries on the Welsh Border," in the *Liverpool Post*, December 23; and a very finely illustrated

account of "Aylsham Font," in *Country Life*, December 23.



The Rev. Dom H. P. Feasey, O.S.B., sends us the following interesting note: "The Bridgettine nuns of Syon Abbey, Chudleigh, South Devon, have recently received a gift of no small interest to their community—the original decree, signed by Cardinal Pole, re-establishing their house, Syon Monastery, Isleworth, Middlesex, in Queen Mary's reign.

"This alone, of all pre-Reformation communities, has maintained its unbroken conventual existence down to the present day. Driven from their Isleworth home (now the residence of the Duke of Northumberland) by Henry VIII., the nuns wandered from England to Termond in Flanders, to Sericksea (*sic*), Meshagan, Antwerp, Mechlin, Antwerp, Rouen, Lisbon, and back to Spetsbury and Chudleigh. For a brief space only in Queen Mary's reign they came over from Termond to their old home at Syon, but the accession of Elizabeth sent them again on their travels, the Duke of Feria obtaining that Queen's license for their leaving the country without molestation. It was during these wanderings that the nuns were forced by poverty to part with many of the relics of their old English home, among them that splendid piece of *Opus Anglicanum*, old English embroidery, known as the 'Syon Cope,' now treasured in the Victoria and Albert Museum."



Some personal relics of Milton have recently been deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. "Through the kindness of Bodley's librarian, Mr. Nicholson," says the *Academy*, "we have been privileged to inspect these relics. It is also interesting to note that two unique volumes are at present to be seen in the show-cases. The one is a collection of tracts presented by Milton and accompanied by a letter; the other a copy of the shorter poems containing a Latin Ode to John Rous, a former librarian, beginning 'Gemelle cultu simplici gaudens liber,' sent in answer to his request that Milton would replace a volume that was missing.

"But the new relics possess a greater personal interest than mere books. There is

a tortoise-shell writing-case, about 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The greater number of the instruments have gone; the dividers and three thin ivory tablets have survived. This relic is authenticated by an affidavit signed by a Mr. R. Lovekin in 1740 to the effect that the case was given him 'by my aunt Mrs. Milton, widow of Poet Milton.' It can be traced back, therefore, to the poet's third wife, Elizabeth *née* Marshall, who retired in 1674 to a farm at Winstaston, near Nantwich. Possibly this dainty little case was a present to John from the 'late espousè saint' of the famous sonnet. . . . On the steel foot of the case is a nearly circular raised part, presumably used for a seal, although, as an old paper quaintly expresses it, 'he did intend to have his coat of arms engraved on it.' A leather and tortoise-shell snuff-box brings home to us a human trait. Will admirers be shocked to hear that even the Puritanical Milton indulged in snuff? The rich red of the shell is noticeable. A memorandum by the depositor's father, the late Mr. William Milton Bridger, who claims to be a collateral descendant of the poet, says that it was given to Milton by the Duke of Richmond when he was going out as Ambassador to France. This is probably the third Duke, who wrote 'An Elegie on His Grace the Illustrious Charles Stuart.' A touch of snuff or a taste for poetry made them kin. We are not sure whether this Duke ever visited France in an official capacity. He went to Denmark as Ambassador, but apparently only went to Paris on pleasure. This possible error, however, does not invalidate the authority of the relic, and we are grateful to the depositor and to the Bodleian for making it possible for the world to see these treasures."



A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports that a portrait by Leonardo da Vinci has just been discovered in the Ambrosiana Library at Milan. The portrait is on a wooden screen. It has been known as a portrait of Ludovico Sforza, and attributed to some imitator of Luini. The lower portion of it was lately noticed to be darkened by black pigment, which appeared to be a repainting. This was removed, and "a hand bearing an inscription with musical notes

and the words 'Cantus Amoris' was disclosed." The portrait, the correspondent says, turns out to be that of a musician, and was painted by Leonardo towards 1483. Some proofs will have to be given before the attribution is likely to be generally accepted. Leonardo first went to Milan about 1482, and was himself a fine musician; so much is in favour of the picture being from his hand. No male portrait of his at present exists; but the female portrait known as Ginevra Benci, in Vienna, has been attributed to him on very good grounds by Dr. Bode, nor is it at all certain that *La Belle Ferronnière* in the Louvre is the work of one of his pupils.



A munificent gift has lately been made to the Paris École des Beaux-Arts. The donor is a Judge of the tribunal of the Seine—M. du Puy, and his gift takes the form of impressions of 3,000 ancient and modern seals, collected at the end of the eighteenth century from all the private and public collections of Europe to which access could be obtained. M. Louis du Puy, the famous philologist, was the original collector.



Important rearrangements are in progress in the Egyptian Gallery at the British Museum. Huge derricks and powerful jacks have been introduced for the purpose of rearranging some of the stone sarcophagi and the larger statues and obelisks. Among these there are some which came into the custody of the Museum exactly a century ago, being among the spoils of war wrested from Napoleon Bonaparte by Lord Hutchinson after the capture of Alexandria, and since that time they have been moved at rare intervals. Several important acquisitions of recent years are being introduced, and during the new year it is anticipated that a sectional catalogue, fully illustrated, of the Egyptian Gallery will for the first time be prepared. It will supplement the two catalogues of the mummies and smaller relics which were recently issued, and will then form the most complete survey of Egyptian civilization available in Europe.



The report for 1905 of the Council of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, just issued, deplores the loss by death of many old and

valued members, including M. Jules Oppert, Sir Charles Wilson, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, and Mr. T. Christy. The financial position of the Society is excellent. Referring to the papers read before the Society which have appeared in the *Proceedings*, the Council draws attention to "The King Samiou and the Enclosures of El-Kab," and "Inscriptions from Gebel Abu Gorâb," by M. G. Legrain, and "A Kabbalistic Charm," by Mr. P. Scott-Moncrieff. Another most valuable contribution has been the "Himyaritic Inscriptions on Jabel Jehaf," by Lieutenant Yule, R.E., giving an account of a hitherto unknown monument of great importance, a translation and commentary on which by Professor D. H. Müller, of Vienna, will be shortly published in the *Proceedings*.



The Amir of Afghanistan has issued an order for the preservation of ancient monuments and buildings in his country. The governors of provinces are to be held responsible for this being done; but in the absence of a capable archaeological adviser it may be feared that as much harm as good may be done by unskilful restoration.



A variety of the best specimens of the remains of Roman pottery, beads, and ornaments, found at the Roman baths in Penydarren Park, have been arranged and deposited in the reading-room at the Merthyr Town Hall. The relics date from the latter part of the first century up to the end of the Roman occupation. In another part of the park there have been unearthed the foundations of an extensive granary, such as generally formed part of a fortified camp, and there are many indications that there was at one time an important Roman settlement on the spot.



The Brussels correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date January 7: "An interesting archaeological discovery is announced from the village of Mersch, in the province of Luxembourg, where excavations now in progress have brought to light a series of Roman baths in an excellent state of preservation. The basement floor on which the baths are erected communicates with ovens ingeniously arranged for the purpose of

radiating heat, and among objects unearthed are vases in pottery, kitchen utensils, fragments of marble, mosaics, and mouldings, of which the colour is still preserved. It is presumed that a large military establishment was originally erected on the site in question."



Alderman W. H. Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "Romano-British relics are frequently found in this city, and without the ancient mural limit, and perhaps the portion of the extra mural area which has yielded the richest harvest to antiquaries is the area between the Andover Road and that leading to Basingstoke. This being so, it is not unreasonable to assume that this area is in a large measure a Romano-British cemetery, and we know that Roman custom, and, indeed, law, forbade interments or cremations within their towns and cities. The Basingstoke Road is beyond doubt that of the *via* to Silchester, and the Andover Road a vicinal way, if it is not a 'main road.' Both are marked on the Ordnance maps as Roman roads, and in that given the Corporation by the late J. B. Carter, Esq., M.P., several finds of urns and interments are marked. The late Mr. Hugh Wyeth, when he built his brewery, found several cinerary and votive urns, so did the late Mr. Giles Pointer on the Andover Road. Towards the end of December, during some excavations near the railway arch and Lank-hills, two very elegant vases were found (they are always elegant), and happily one is perfect and the other capable of being mended in appreciative hands, and into such they have fallen. The perfect vase is in red Salopian ware, and the other, a one-handled vessel, in apparently New Forest ware, and they were no doubt associated with the ashes of some worthy Romano-Briton. It will be remembered that a year or two ago the excavations for the site of Mr. Ward's suburban villa yielded several cinerary and associated vessels, and this year Mr. G. Stroud secured three handsome vases in St. James's Lane, and Mrs. Stroud very kindly gave them to the Museum."



John Bunyan's anvil, the discovery of which we mentioned in our December "Notes,"

was sold at Sotheby's on December 9 for £255.

At the beginning of January the workmen employed at Inchterf sand quarry, in the parish of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, turned up several spears, which were embedded in the pure sand at a depth of about 6 feet from the surface. The spears are said to have had all the appearance of having been washed along with the sand when the sandbank was forming. The weapons seem to have been about 6 feet in length. The first ones, the workmen not realizing what they were, were badly broken, but arrangements have been made to preserve intact the others which are visible.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on January 11 the following were elected Fellows: Revs. R. H. Lathbury and the Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, and Messrs. H. W. Sandars, M. F. Tweedie, J. MacLehose, and G. Marshall.

The sale at Christie's of six chairs belonging to the old Beef-Steak Club takes us back to the days of Queen Anne, when the society was first formed, though perhaps its full glory was not reached until George IV., as Prince of Wales, became president. An amusing account in the *Connoisseur* of 1754 gives the object of the club: "Our only hopes are in the clergy, and in the Beef-Steak Club. The former still preserve the rectitude of their appetites and will do justice to beef, whenever they find it. The latter, composed of the most ingenious artists in the Kingdom, meet every Saturday in a noble Room at the top of Covent Garden Theatre, and never suffer any dish except Beef-Steaks to appear. But what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricasses and soup-maigres!" What would the writer say to the present rage for restaurant dining, not to speak of the cheap French dinners of Soho, at eighteenpence or two shillings, *vin compris*?

The *Daily Chronicle* of January 18 says that "An interesting archaeological find has been made at Wanborough (Wiltz), on the site of old Roman remains. Whilst occupied in

extracting stones from these remains, a labourer came across a ring. He disposed of it for a few shillings. The ring getting into the hands of experts, it was ascertained to be possessed of considerable interest and value. It carried an inscription, and from this it is believed that it originally belonged to Buerried, King of the Mercians, who married Ethelwitha, daughter of Ethelwulph, King of Wessex, in the year 853, the nuptials being celebrated at Chippenham. It is thought that the ring under notice was the betrothal ring of Buerried and Ethelwitha. A treasure-trove inquest will be held."



A Human Sacrifice in Italy in 1841.

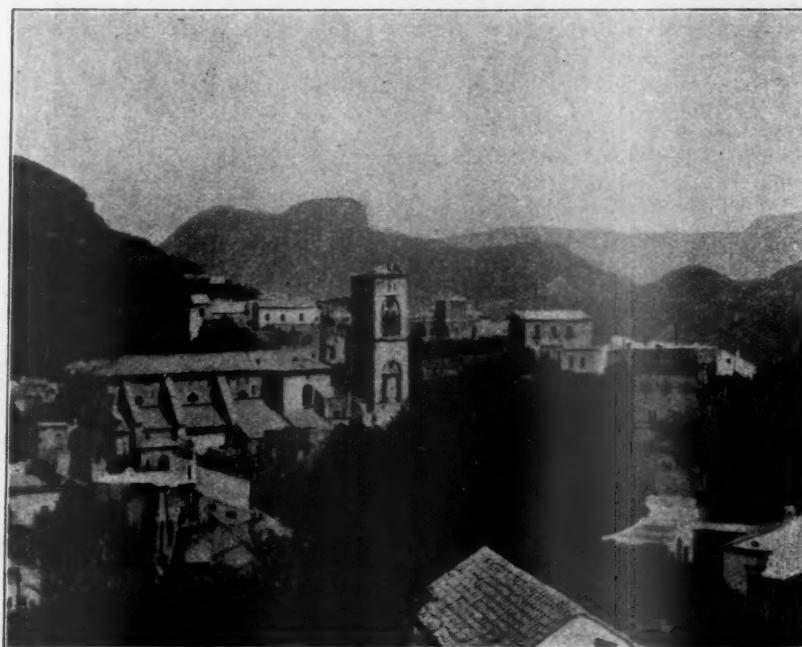
CONDENSED FROM THE PUBLISHED REPORT OF THE TRIAL BY E. C. VANSITTART.

AHO that goes to Naples and its environs does not remember the lovely drive from Vietri-sul-Mare to Amalfi, along a rugged, much-indented coast, with quaint Martello towers at intervals, and picturesque townlets nestling in the openings of the valleys—arbutus, myrtle, and lentisk, on the one hand, a white-fringed azure-blue sea on the other? A little beyond the headland which shelters the town of Minori to the west a carriage road starts up the hillside, and, skirting the rocky sides of the valley of the Dragone, creeps ever higher, till finally it reaches a point where the rival towns of Scala and Ravello come into view, each on its mountain shelf. The road here bifurcates, the turn to the east leading to Ravello, that to the west ending in the Piazza of Scala. Mountains rise to the north, the Bay of Salerno lies to the south. Not so very long ago the sole access was by a narrow mountain path, often composed of rough stone steps hewn out in the rock, up which toiled the *contadini* bearing heavy loads on their heads, while the bare-footed children clambered agile as goats, and patient donkeys wound up the steep ascent. Green lizards dart in

and out of the crevices along the hot stone walls, the air resounds with the shrill cry of the *cicade*, and the very atmosphere around seems to quiver with warm Southern vitality.

Ravello commands a wondrous view over the wide expanse of blue waters fading into a boundless horizon, and so beautiful is its natural setting that it might be a bit of paradise dropped down into this corner of earth. "Founded in the ninth century by some patrician families of Amalfi who

tine-Romanesque style, it boasts two magnificent bronze doors, dating from 1179, the work of Barisanus of Trani, with fifty-four panels representing scenes from the Old and New Testaments, and a fourteenth century brick *campanile* with slight marble columns supporting the arched windows of its three stories. Inside, the beautiful mosaic pulpit, the gift of Nicola Rufolo, stands on six twisted marble and mosaic columns, which are poised on the backs of as many lions.



GENERAL VIEW OF RAVELLO FROM THE SOUTH, SHOWING THE CATHEDRAL TOWER AND THE BIG TOWER OF PALAZZO RUFOLO.

separated themselves from that Republic, it was in old days a walled town, with a large population, thirteen churches, four monasteries, and many palaces and fine buildings." It is now a ruined, squalid village; of its past grandeur there remain the cathedral, the Palazzo Rufolo, and the church of San Giovanni.

The cathedral stands in its own piazza of the Vescovado, where a mighty lime-tree casts a grateful shade. Built in the Byzant-

Opposite is another ambone with a quaint representation of Jonah being swallowed by the whale on one side, and disgorged on the other, symbolic of the death and resurrection of Christ. The colours of the mosaics, deep-blue, red, green, and gold, are as fresh and brilliant as if these exquisite designs were the work of yesterday. Further interest is added to this church from the fact that Nicholas Brakespeare (Pope Adrian IV.) celebrated High Mass within its walls.

Close by, in the same piazza, the grounds of the Palazzo Rufolo are entered by a gateway tower, one of the many survivals of what

of varying dimensions, and above all the lovely court, with a row of exquisite cloister arches of delicate marble columns surmounted by a



DETAIL OF THE BRONZE DOORS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF RAVELLO.

must, in its twelfth-century glory, have been a beautiful Moorish abode, now modernized, but retaining, almost uninjured, three towers

bold design of Moorish origin. The whole is surrounded by the lovely old garden, with a wealth of roses and oleanders, and a myriad

of other blooms, where the luxuriant vegetation of the South appears in lavish profusion on the wide terrace gardens, a perfect dream of beauty, with a strange resemblance to the Alhambra of Grenada.

Half a mile off, in the centre of the grass-grown village piazza, stands a fountain, with winged lions 700 years old. Black-eyed, brown-skinned, unwashed children disport themselves in the dust. The deep-toned, beautiful bell of Scala Cathedral sounds from the other side of the valley; and the melancholy song of the *vigneroli*, with long-drawn Moorish refrains, is borne on the still air. Bright-hued rags hang out to dry in the sun, which lends warmth and colour to what would otherwise be unmitigated poverty, grime, and squalor.

Yet this place, with its lovely setting, was, not so very many years ago, the scene of a revolting crime, which gave rise to a trial that excited the deepest interest throughout southern Italy, and before which the deeds of the *Mano Nera* in New York, the *Camorra* in Naples, and the *Mafia* in Sicily, almost grow pale. Standing in the high court of justice at Salerno, summing up the case for the plaintiffs, Stefano Pucci graphically describes how, "in this nineteenth century, in this, the most beautiful part of Italy, on these smiling shores, where, more than elsewhere, man and nature have been endowed with divine gifts scattered in bountiful profusion over this Eden of Europe, we are told barbarous cruelties worthy of the dark ages are being revived, we behold the smoke rising from the iniquitous altars of ignorant superstition, we hear the cries of human victims, and are oppressed by the consummation of unnatural sacrifices. For it is of the sacrifice of the helpless victims of superstition and of witchcraft that this trial deals. Gathered here are all the consequences which are the outcome of the credulous imagination of a benighted people. Here we see men educated in an infernal school, adepts in every kind of magical imposture, gathering together under the dark shades of night to invoke the cruel deities of Erebus; here are hatched plots against tender children destined to be immolated amid the Satanic pomp of black rods, mystical circles, muttered invocations . . . Here, in short,

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all things human and divine are swayed by and made subservient to the magical sign of a so-called, self-styled wizard."

On the afternoon of April 6, 1841, Onofrio Somma, a child three years of age, mysteriously disappeared from Ravello. Being missed by his parents towards dusk, they set out to find him, but searched in vain. The last known of him was that during the afternoon he had been playing with other children in the Piazza of Santa Maria, where he had been left by an older brother, Pantaleone, summoned to join and help his father at a distant job. His playmates could not account for his disappearance; in their games they had lost sight of him.

The distracted parents, having vainly scoured the countryside for some days with the help of the police authorities, finally sought council from the nun Suor Rosa, who, owing to her saintly life, was styled *la monaca santa* (the holy nun). She averred that only Tommaso Manzo, known in the village as a *maestro di stregoneria* (master of witchcraft), with a reputation of practising that art, could assist them. To him, accordingly, Aniello Somma, the father, went on April 10, and to his heartbroken entreaties for help to find his child, Tommaso replied, "*Voglio vedé*" (I'll see), awakening a ray of hope in the parents' breasts; but nothing further happened, till on April 24, at day-break, a woman named Irene Manzi, passing on her way to her work, through the Bosco delle Croci, on the slopes beneath the Campo Santo, near Santa Maria di Gradillo, came upon a child's body covered with wounds, while the clothes it had worn lay at a short distance from it. She had been cutting grass at that very spot some days previously, and had seen nothing. The alarm given, Aniello Somma, several officers of the law, and others, hurried to the spot, where the father at once identified the body as that of his lost son. Each of the wounds on the body would, according to competent medical authority, have sufficed to cause the child's death, which, examination determined, must have taken place eight days previously. Now, there was in Ravello a deeply-rooted belief that under the ruins of the ancient palaces of Rufolo and Confallone, hidden treasure

existed, but that these riches could only be unearthed by means of magic and witchcraft, and it was commonly asserted that, in order to propitiate the evil spirit which guarded the treasure, the sacrifice of a living child two or three years of age, or the tonsured skin of a priest's head was needful. It was known that Tommaso and Matteo Manzo, Giovanni d' Agostino, Imparato Oliva, Bonaventura and Giovanni Amato, all notorious evildoers, had, a short time before, tried to buy his child from Lorenzo Batinelli, without giving a reason for its purchase, offering six ducats in payment, which had, of course, been indignantly refused. Further, it was reported that Tommaso Manzo often resorted to the two palaces above mentioned, drawing magic circles, and that he largely frequented the house of Giovanni Amato, with whom he practised witchcraft. Moreover, since his return, seven months previously, from the galleys in the island of Ponza, where he had worked out a sentence of hard labour, to which he had been condemned for illicit practices, his own son had boasted to a fellow-labourer that his father would no longer require to work, as he knew the way to obtain the treasure buried in the Palazzo Rufolo, thanks to a book he possessed. All the same, he never had a spare farthing, being a confirmed gambler. Putting together all these facts, popular suspicion, amounting almost to certainty, whispered that little Onofrio Somma had been captured by Manzo and his companions for some criminal end.

The houses of the suspected men had been searched by the authorities, but no trace of the child discovered, and in spite of repeated requests from the head of the police, and the agonized entreaties of the parents, the *Intendente* of Salerno refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of the suspected individuals till the discovery of the child's corpse in the wood.

Immediately after this their seizure was effected, and a certain Giuseppe Pandolfo then came forward, and reported to the authorities that one day he heard Giovanni Esposito Palumbo exclaim without rhyme or reason, and when drunk : "I was not present at the deed ; perhaps they took the money and carried it home." Palumbo, having been

taken into custody and cross-examined, first denied, but afterwards confessed how, on April 7 (the day after the child's disappearance), while passing, towards midnight, under the house of Tommaso Manzo, he heard the voice of a child crying and asking for his mother, followed by the voice of Manzo threatening to beat him unless he were quiet ; that when he had spoken of it to Manzo, the latter had enjoined silence, and invited him to join him on April 16, when they would together perform *una certa operazione* (a certain operation).

Another witness was the priest, Fra Paolillo, who declared that during Holy Week, while going round from house to house in search of Easter eggs (Easter tithe), he visited that of Raffaella Fraulo. While he was there a girl, Teresa Esposito, came in trembling, and said that, in passing by the house of Giovanni d' Agostino, she had heard the cries of a child wailing for its mother, and the voice of a man reproofing it. Fra Paolillo asserted that this happened on Good Friday, April 9, and added that he also, before entering the Fraulo's house, had heard the child's cries, but, from fear, had said nothing about it at the time. Later, under cross-examination, he stated the date as April 12 and not 9, thus establishing the fact that on Easter Monday, April 12, the boy Somma was under d' Agostino's roof. Gradually the whole of the terrible drama was pieced together, and it was undoubtedly proved that the conspirators, having decided that a human victim was necessary for success, Tommaso Manzo and the brothers Amato decoyed away Onofrio Somma by caresses and promises while he was playing in the public piazza. Bonaventura Amato then put him into the basket he used for carrying fodder, and hastened away with him to Manzo's house, where he was committed to the care of Maria Manzo. After some days he was removed to that of Giovanni d' Agostino.

On April 16, Palumbo, not daring to disobey the order of Tommaso Manzo, kept his appointment, and was commanded to join the band of malefactors that night at the house of the Amato. Darkness fell, and the weird scene unrolled itself, as the small procession set out in the silence of the night, bearing the innocent victim to the court of

the Palazzo Rufolo. Here they halted, and Giovanni Amato, having lit a lantern, they ascended to a tower, and found themselves in a bare hall dimly lit by the feeble light of the lantern. D' Agostino held the child by the hand, and the others stood round, while Tommaso Manzo muttered prayers and incantations. A flask of oil was spilt upon the ground, cabalistic signs made, with the object of invoking the fallen angel. An hour and an half passed, but the powers of darkness were not propitiated, nor did any sign of treasure appear, and d' Agostino, finally losing patience, exclaimed, " *Managgio il diavolo, qua non ne ricaviamo niente!*" (Damn the devil, here we'll get nothing!) and proceeded to lead the way to the Palazzo Confallone. The lantern was extinguished, and up the narrow, rough-paved street they crept. Having reached their destination, and entered the palace, Palumbo was told off to guard the door, and the same ceremony was enacted. Out of a big book blackened by smoke Manzo read his incantations, and drew a magic circle on the floor, in the centre of which the child was placed on his feet, Imparato holding him with both hands by the shoulders. Still no result. Suddenly d' Agostino, maddened by this lack of success, drew out a knife, sharpened its edge, and, putting his left hand over the child's mouth, cut his throat with his right. Filled with horror at the terrible sight, both Maria Manzo and Palumbo fled, but the latter was overtaken and brought back to the place of sacrifice, whence he was only allowed to depart after taking a solemn oath of silence, with the threat that should he break his word he would share the child's fate.

D' Agostino, Tommaso Manzo, the brothers Amato, and Panteleone Imparato alone remained on the spot, and what took place is unknown, but it is certain that four nights later the murderers returned to the Confallone and removed their victim's corpse, which they threw into the Bosco delle Croci, where it was discovered at daybreak.

On December 5, 1842, the following sentence was pronounced in the High Court of Salerno: "Giovanni d' Agostino, Tommaso Manzo, Panteleone Imparato, are condemned to death; Giovanni Amato, to thirty years of imprisonment with irons; Bonaventura

Amato, to ten years' imprisonment; the two last to the payment each of a hundred ducats annually for three years; all five to share the costs of the trial."



Notes on Faversham Abbey from Parishioners' Wills proved at Canterbury.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

HE following information about Faversham Abbey, in Kent, is from the wills of parishioners proved in the Archdeaconry or Consistory Court at Canterbury, and gives both the dedication of several chapels, etc., in the Abbey church, the names of some of the monks, and other items of interest.

Faversham Abbey, dedicated to the Holy Saviour, was founded and endowed by King Stephen in 1147, for the good of his soul, and Queen Matilda his wife, Eustace their son and other children, and ancestors Kings of England. Within the Abbey church they were buried: Queen Matilda, who died at Hedingham in Essex, May 3, 1152; Eustace their son, who died at Bury St. Edmunds, August 10, 1152; King Stephen, who died in Dover Priory, October 25, 1154.

CHAPEL OF ST. BENET.

Richard Hoorne, by his will proved July 16, 1473, desired to be buried in the church of the Abbey of Faversham, before the image of our Lady, beside St. Benet's Chapel. He gave to the—

High altar of the church, 3s. 4d.

Light of the Resurrection there, 3s. 4d.

Light before Dom. William Holland 3s. 4d.

To the Lord Abbot of Faversham [Walter Goore or Gore, 1463-99] he gives £5 of such debts as he oweth to me, and to every of his brethren 3s. 4d. of the same debt; that they shall pray for me, and for the breaking of my grave.—(A., vol. ii., sec. 7.)

CHAPEL OF ST. ANNE.

John Love, who was buried in the churchyard of Faversham Parish Church,

by his will, proved March 18, 1518, gave to the—

Master Prior of the abbey, 2s.
The Chaplain there, 2s.
The Chaunter there, 2s.
Master Preston, 2s.
Master Cellarer, 2s.
Master Boughton, 2s.
To every other priest, 1d.

"That Master Sexton, of the Abbey of Faversham, shall receive of John Lacy 12 lbs. of wax, that he maintain a taper of one lb. before the Pity Rood of the said Abbey, yearly and daily to burn before the said Pity, the time of High Mass, Our Lady Mass, Chapter Mass, or at every of them."

His wife Elen to have for her life, the tenement that I hold from the Abbey that I late had by the gift of Billesden, and at the death of Elen to remain to the Abbey again—"to the intent that 4s. of the same house coming, shall go to the keeper of St. Anne's Altar in the Abbey, to the maintaining of the same Chapel and Altar."—(A., vol. xiii., sec. 4.)

CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS.

Thomas Bedmanton, by his will proved September 22, 1524, desired to be buried in the Church of St. Saviour, of Faversham, nigh to the altar of St. Thomas's Chapel; and gave to every monk of the monastery being a priest, who was present at his burying, 1d.—(A., vol. xvi., sec. 9.)

ALTAR OF SALUTATION OF OUR LADY.

John Miles, late of Lenham, by will proved April 3, 1523, desired: "To be buried before the Image of the Salutation of Our Lady, within the Body (*i.e.* Nave) of the Monastery of St. Saviour of Faversham." At his burying an Obit in the monastery with my Lord Abbot and his brethren present, the Abbot shall have 1d. and each monk 6d. Residue to the Abbot [John Castelocke or Shepey] who is to be executor of his will.—(A., vol. xv., sec. 11.)

Robert Turnour, who was buried in the churchyard of the parish church, by will proved November 15, 1523, directed that if his son William and daughter Katherine died before their mother Marion, then at the death of Marion his wife, his house was to be sold, and 26s. 8d. of the money was to buy

a vestment compleat for a priest to sing at the altar of the Salutation of our Blessed Lady within the Abbey Church. Dom Thomas Lenham, cellarer of the monastery, was his brother-in-law, and appointed guardian of his son William Turnor.—(A., vol. xvi., sec. 1.)

AISLE OF OUR LADY.

Richard Moyce, of Graveney, by will proved June 9, 1525, desired: "to be buried in the Abbey Church of Faversham in the aisle of Our Lady there."—(A., vol. xvi., sec. 5.)

ALTAR OF ST. FRANCIS.

Joan Cheeseman, by will proved January 21, 1529, gave:

To Dom. Robert Bendishe, monk of the Abbey of Faversham, a brass pot of a potell (*i.e.* two quarts) and a bolster.

To altar of St. Francis in the Abbey an altar cloth of diaper.—(A., vol. xviii., sec. 3.)

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Thebaude Evyas, widow, by her will proved April 8, 1479, desired: "to be buried in the Monastery of St. Saviour of Faversham in a place ordained" (from the will this seems to have been the chapel of St. John the Evangelist). That two days in every week during the month next after my decease, the brethren of the monastery shall sing dirige and mass for me by note, and for my friends; every priest of the brethren being present at every dirige and mass 6d.; and for wax for the torches 4d.

Of the twelve torches at my months day, four shall remain in the monastery; two to the parish church of Faversham; two to the church Murston; two to Minster in Shepey; one to the Priory of Davington; one to the Church of Preston next Faversham. All the torches to be occupied only in the worship of the Sacrament, in every of the said churches, at the time of sacrying of masses in the church.

To every brother of the monastery being a priest 3s. 4d.; and to everyone not a priest 2d.

A new picture to be made upon the Rode of Pity in the monastery 2os.

To the making a new window in the Chapter House 2os.

To the monastery my great cloth of tapestry work, to do worship to God in their presibery, and on the Sepulchre next the high altar on high days. Also my vestment of green cloth embroidered with cotes (*sic*), and all that appertaineth to the same; a chalice of silver and gilt, two crewotts of silver, a bell of silver, a pax-bread of silver; to the intent that it (*sic*) shall only be occupied in my chapel where I shall lye, to the worship of God and St. John the Evangelist. That there be embroidered in the vestment: "Pray for the soul of Theobalde Evyas."

My exors to buy land of the yearly value of 26s. 8d., and with the money keep a yearly Obit in the monastery of Faversham, by the brethren for the time being; the 26s. 8d. to be received by the Chantor of the monastery, and he to pay to every of his brethren being a priest 6d., and to every novice 4d., and to the sexton 2d.; and the maintenance of a taper of wax continually to burn on the Altar in the Chapel where I shall lye, in the time of High Mass to be sung on holy days at the high altar of the monastery 4s.

To every Mayor of Faversham for the time being, coming to the High Mass of my Obit, and there offering a penny, 8d.—(Con., vol. ii., fol. 426.)

Richard Thornbury, gentleman, by his will proved May 23, 1488, desired to be buried in the body (*i.e.*, nave) of the Monastery of St. Saviour, before the Cross, at the side of Joan, his first wife. To the high altar of the monastery for tithes he gave 3s. 4d., and to every monk that is a priest doing execuies and Masses, with other observances on the day of his burial, to each 12d., and every novice 4d.

His wife Jane to have all the profits, etc., of my messuage called the Bere, and another messuage to the barn annexed, with a Seler (cellar) made with stone walls, and a Solar over the same Seleyr (*sic*), of old time called the Garret, situated in the market-place; also a garden within the town called Gavge garden, for her life. Then the Abbot and monks of the monastery to take by the hands of the Chantor of the same, all the revenues and profits of the two properties and garden for ever; that the Chantor by the advice of

the Abbot for the time being provide yearly for ever in the same month that he departeth, a dirige by note with a herse, and a Mass on the morrow of Requiem, for me and my wives Joan and Jane; my father John; my mother Agnes; brother John and his wives Mary, Margaret, and Anne; my brother William; and all other friends and benefactors that I am bound to pray for. Every monk of the monastery being a priest who is present at the Dirige and Mass of the morrow to have 6d., every novice 4d., to be paid by the Chantor.

To be spent in bread and ale after the Dirige, 6d.

To the Sexton for wax, 8d.

To alms for poor people to pray for us afore rehearsed, 6d.

For a pittance (an additional allowance of food) for the Abbot's chamber and hall, 6d., and for wine for the Abbot's chamber, hall, and frater, 10d.

To the Chantor for his labours, 12d., yearly, to be delivered and paid by the keepers or wardens of the Brotherhood of Holy Cross.

Wife Jane to buy a gravestone to lay upon me and my wife Joan, after my wife Jane's advice, with four escutcheons at the four corners of the stone, graven in lattyn of my arms; and a verse of the Dirige that is called "Nunc Christe," graven in lattyn upon the same stone.—(A., vol. v., sec. 4.)

James Boklond by will, proved August 21, 1491, desired to be buried in the Church of the Monastery of Holy Saviour of Faversham. Left to his wife Joan for her life his chief place with all lands, etc., in the parish of Stone, beside the Beken; then to James, the son of Richard Gore, and his heirs, but if none then to be sold, and of the money £20 to maintaining the lights of Holy Saviour, and to the Pity Cross in the monastery. The Prior and monks to have 10s. yearly from a tenement with garden, and three acres of land in the parish of Stone, that they keep my Obit yearly in the monastery for ever, and to every monk or priest at Dirige and Mass, 6d., and every other, 4d.—(A., vol. v., sec. 10).

Robert Fekinam by his will, proved July 17, 1495, directed that after the death

of my wife Elizabeth, the Abbot and Convent of Faversham Monastery and their successors, shall have my Marsh called Egyngwall Marsh in the parish of Loddenham, on condition that they keep a yearly Obit for me and all my wives, etc., in their monastery of 10s., as long as the world endureth.—(A., vol. vi., sec. 2.)

Margaret Smythe by her will, proved July 28, 1496, gave to the Convent of Saint (sic) Saviour of Faversham, for to say a Dirige and Mass by note, for my husband's soul and mine, and for all Christian souls, 10s.—(A., vol. vi., sec. 6.)

Thomas Gilnott by his will, proved June 2, 1496, gave:

To the Abbot of the Monastery of Faversham, to pray for my soul, 2d., and to each monk, 1d.

To Dom. Richard Gilnott, two silver cups.

To the Abbot, 8d., and to each monk, 4d., that they keep a dirige with Mass on the day of my burial.—(Con., vol. iv., fol. 39.)

John Dryland by will, proved January 12, 1500, desired to be buried in the Abbey church beside James Dryland.

The priest of the High Mass in the Abbey shall have weekly 8d., for twelve months next after my decease to pray for my soul, and once in the week to sing Dirige for me.

The Rev. Father John, Abbot of the Monastery, was one of the witnesses of the will.—(A., vol. vii., sec. 5.)

Henry Sayer, who describes himself as "Mayor and Yeoman of the Crown," who was buried in the parish church, by will, proved July 15, 1502, gave: To my son John eighty marcs in ready money, also a horn garnished with silver, which were to be put in a sure chest with three different locks and keys; and by my executors the chest and money to be delivered into the custody and keeping of the Abbot of the Monastery of St. Saviour, and to be delivered to the Abbot within a month after my death; and the Abbot to have the keeping of one of the keys, Robert Deve and John Sole the other two keys, either of them one key, until my son be 24 years of age. Then the Abbot or his assigns to deliver the plate and money to my son; but if son John die before them, my wife Joan have the plate and forty marcs, part of the 8. marcs; then the Abbot have 20 marcs,

and the Convent of the Monastery 10 marcs; they to keep an Obit for my soul, my father and mother, and all Christian souls. The other ten marcs for Mass in the parish-church for one year for my son.—(A., vol. viii., sec. 10.)

Robert Billesden by will, proved January 16, 1505, desired to be buried in the Abbey of Faversham beside my father and mother and my wife.

Within fifteen days of my death, fifty Masses in the Monastery. To the Abbot, 10s., the Prior, 6s. 8d., and every of his brethren, 3s. 4d.

That the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery in Faversham, and their successors have my Manor or tenement called Elynden, with all my lands, rents, weirs, etc., in the parishes of Seasalter and Whitstable (except Potyns land), for the term of seven years next after my death; and from the yearly revenues my Obit shall be kept there during the said time; and the Prior being at the Obit shall have 6s. 8d., and every brother a priest 3s. 4d., and every other brother 2d. Also 3s. 4d. yearly for a recreation of the brethren, rehearsing and praying for the souls of John Billesden and Margaret his wife, Robert Billesden and Isabel his wife, and for all Christian souls. The Vicar of the parish church of Faversham and his successors, every time once a year he offereth at the offertory of the High Mass of Requiem sung at my Obit, 1d., he shall have 1d. From the revenues of the same lands and tenements called Elynden, the priest of the High Mass in the Monastery shall have weekly during the same term 8d., to pray for the souls abovesaid, with Dirige once in his week. At the end of the seven years Elynden to be sold, and 100 marcs given for the repair of the monastery where most needful, and 100s. for the acquital of prisoners in the gaol of Faversham for debt or trespass.—(A., vol. ix., sec. 5.)

Thomas Reade, by will proved March 22, 1505, gave:

To the Brethren of the Abbey of Faversham 13s. 4d., that they do an Obit for me in their monastery on the day of my burying.

Also he gave: "My little tenement next to the Sign of the Anchor in Faversham to such persons as the Abbot will name, that

the said tenement remain to the Abbot or his assigns for ever, that I may be prayed for in the Abbey as a Brother of the Chapter House there."

Also 100 cartloads of gravel to be laid in the King's highway between the Abbey gate and the Hogg Cross, where most need.—(A., vol. ix., sec. 7.)

William Dobbis, barber, by his will proved June 18, 1506, gave: "To the Abbey of Holy Saviour for a trental of masses 10s., also to the Abbot and monks 40s., of the money which the Abbot owe me."—(A., vol. x., sec. 3.)

Richard Gore, gentleman, by will proved April 5, 1504, desired to be buried in the monastery of Faversham, beside the Chapel of St. Anne. Also he gave a taper of 6 lbs. of wax to burn before the Crucifix, next the Chapter altar there. And a box of iron to hang in the lamp at St. Anne's Chapel.—(Con., vol. viii., fol. 32.)

His widow, Lora Gore, by her will proved April 22, 1507, desired to be buried in the Monastery of St. Saviour, near the body of Richard Gore, my husband.

Her lands, tenements, etc., in parishes of Woodchurch, Braborne, and Bircholt, were to be equally divided between her daughters Margaret and Anne—"provided they buy a gravestone with picture of my husband Richard Gore and me thereon graved, the price of 53s. 4d., to be laid over us at their cost and charges; and that they buy a table of alabaster for the altar of Our Lady there where they sing Our Lady Mass daily in the monastery of St. Saviour in Faversham, the price of the table six marcs. Margaret and Anne also pay to the gilding of St. Saviour over the high altar of the monastery, four marcs; and keep a yearly Obit there for five years."—(A., vol. x., sec. 6.)

John Hardy, who appears to have been a butcher of the town, as he makes a grant of—"all the instruments of my craft in the slaughter-house, tools, ropes, axes, cleavers." By his will proved September 30, 1508, gave—"To the Abbot and Monastery of St. Saviour to pray for my soul and all Christian souls 6s. 8d.; and the exors to provide within half a year of his death a trental of masses, and the Brethren to have 10s."—(A., vol. ix., sec. 11.)

"Robert Browne, Esquire, Controller of the Honourable house of the Right Noble Lord, Thomas, Erle of Arundell," by his will dated December 9, 1509, desired: To be buried in the Abbey of Faversham before the Rood of Pity, or else in the College of Arundell within Our Lady Chapel there, next unto the Erle Thomas, sometime Erle of Arundell. He gave to the Church of the Abbey of Faversham to pray for his soul 66s. 8d.

His daughter Elynor was the wife of Thomas Fogge, Sergeant Porter to the King.—(Con., vol. x., fol. 12.)

Clement Perchilde, by will dated January 30, 1510, desired to be buried in the church of the monastery of St. Saviour, beside the tomb of Dom. William Hollande there.

He gave to the Abbot £5—to distribute at the day of my burying, to each monk being a priest in the monastery 12d., and to every other monk 6d.

To Dom. William Biddenden, 20d.

To Dom. John Newenton, 3s. 4d.—(Con., vol. x., fol. 29)

Margaret John, widow, who was buried in the parish churchyard beside her husband, by her will proved April 20, 1523, gave—the £4 that remaineth due unto me in the hands of Robert Maycott, gentleman, shall be evenly divided between the monks of the Abbey of Faversham, to be prayed for as a sister of their Chapter-house.—(A., vol. xv., sec. 9.)

Walter Park, who was buried in the parish churchyard, by will proved June 8, 1523, gave to the Abbot of Faversham two featherbeds, two bolsters, etc.

To Master Rany, Master Bidenden, Master Boughton, and Master Cellarer, a folding table.

To Master Prior a silken cloth of three yards, desiring him to pray for me in his mass.

To Master Godynston, Master Sub-Prior, Master Barmesy, Master Hartey, a plain chest with a lock and key.

To Master Ware, Master Shepey, and Master Boudisham, a brass pot of three gallons.

To Master Lynsted, Master Elham, and Master Hadley, three plates.—(A., vol. xv., sec. 10.)

William Broke, who describes himself "of

the Abbey of Faversham," by his will proved April 15, 1528, desired to be buried in the monastery of Faversham in the fore church before the crucifix there.

An annuity of 10s. a year out of my lands and tenements in Lynstead, called Browns, for 20 years to such persons as the Abbot shall assign, to the performance of a solemn Obit in the monastery, with Dirige and Masses for my soul, wives, father, and mother, etc.

To the Abbot of Faversham £7 to buy an Eagle of Laton to stand in the Quere there to read the Gospel upon, after the custom of the monastery there.—(A., vol. xviii., sec. 6.)

Richard Carter, who also describes himself "of the Abbey of Faversham," by his will proved July 15, 1529, desired to be buried in the Abbey Church before the picture of Our Lady of Pity, in the south aisle there.

Towards buying a new Censer for the monastery, 6s. 8d.

To the lights of St. Katharine and St. Margaret 10 lbs. of wax, to be made in tapers and burn before the said images in the monastery.

Also 5 lbs. of wax to burn before the Picture of Our Lady in St. Thomas Chapel there.

Dom Robert Faversham, Prior of the monastery, 10s.

To the monastery £7 for a yearly Obit in the same to be kept for 14 years after my death, for my soul and wife's souls.

Towards buying a vestment for the Chapter Mass Altar in the Monastery, 26s. 8d.

A Vestment for Our Lady Chapel there, 6s. 8d.—(A., vol. xviii., sec. 9.)

Robert Fale, by will proved September 19, 1530, desired to be buried in the Monastery in the Chapel of the Pity Rood there.

That the Abbot and Convent of Faversham have my barn and curtilage and garden on the east side thereof, and to have ladder room on the west side of the barn to do repairs when necessary. On condition that they deliver to my executors under grant of their Convent Seal, all such tenements, shambles, and grounds that I have now in possession, according to such agreement as hath been made unto me by the same Abbey, whereof there is yet no sufficient writing. If not, this bequest void, and the barn, etc., to be sold. Also under this condition that the

Abbot and Convent be bound in a convenient bond unto the Vicar of Faversham for the time being, to provide yearly eight loads of logwood for the Calefactory, to warm the Convent after Mattins be done there. And the Vicar of Faversham for the time being, have the oversight thereof, that the wood be provided yearly and couched (*sic*) in the monastery by the last day of October, in a house next unto the Calefactory, ordained for the same wood. And if the Vicar find not the wood provided and there couched, the Abbot and Convent shall forfeit every time 10s., whereof the Vicar to have 5s., and the other 5s. distributed among poor people.—(A., vol. xix., sec. 5.)

William Hunt, by his will dated November 27, 1533 (and proved the same year), desired "to be buried where it shall please my Lord Abbot of Faversham to assign, appoint, or devise."

To his wife Joan the house with appurtenances held by lease from the Lord Abbot of Faversham and his Convent.

My lands and tenements in the parish of Smarden, called Hobbystowne, and Cheeseman and all others, to my Lord John Abbot of St. Saviour of Faversham, to sell at his pleasure, and the money for my soul and all Christian souls.—(Con., vol. xvi., fol. 77.)

William Milles, "late of the Abbey of Faversham," by will dated November 21, 1537, and proved the same year, desired to be buried "where it please my Lord Abbot," to whom he gave a pair of beads of amber, gaudied with the five Wounds of Our Lord, of silver and gilt. To every one of the Monastery 12d.—(Con., vol. xv., fol. 373.)



Gothic Architecture in England.*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



PRELIMINARY note, put forth by the publisher previous to the issue of Mr. Bond's *magnum opus*, began by saying, with very much truth, that "the need for a new and adequate modern treatise on Gothic architecture,

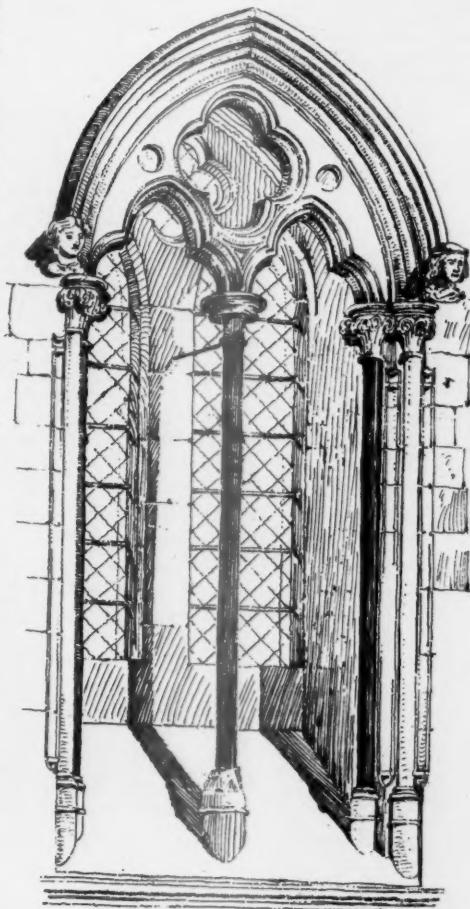
* *Gothic Architecture in England: an Analysis of the Origin and Development of English Church*

adequate in its treatment and illustration of the subject, has been long and increasingly felt." It was the aim of both author and publisher to supply this undoubted want; and I have not the very slightest hesitation in saying that they have succeeded signally in their intention. I had long known that this book was on the stocks, and had formed high expectations; but when it was accomplished, my hopes concerning it were far surpassed by the reality.

At the risk of being considered conceited and egotistical, I venture for once—if the editor permits a former editor of the *Antiquary* to do so—to adopt this personal style of writing. It is done with the object of perchance adding weight to my few remarks on this volume. Archaeology is such a wide subject that there are a great number of matters of antiquarian moment on which my own opinion would be worthless. I am also fully aware that there are many of my contemporaries, particularly those who have had an architectural education, whose criticisms are worth more than mine. Nevertheless, if there is one question on which I feel entitled to express a fairly competent opinion, it is on the old church architecture of England. It is close upon forty years since I first began writing on the subject, and the numbers of English churches that I have visited and tried to understand have to be counted by the thousand. Of the churches named in this great book, I find that I have visited over 90 per cent., and several of them repeatedly. Also I think I can claim to have read and generally closely studied every book of repute on English Gothic architecture that has come out during the last forty years, as well as a great variety of shorter papers on the same subject, and, of course, know well such earlier books as Rickman and Parker.

And yet after all this somewhat exceptional experience, I can safely say that I have learnt more from Mr. Bond's new book than from

any other three or four that could be mentioned; that the study of it has made old church visiting a greater delight and a more absorbing interest than ever; and that its perusal has made much that was previously doubtful and involved clear and perspicuous.



AISLE WINDOW, STONE CHURCH.

Architecture, from the Norman Conquest to the Dissolution of the Monasteries. By Francis Bond, M.A., Hon. Assoc. of the R.I.B.A. With 1,254 illustrations. London: B. T. Batsford, 1905. Imperial 8vo. Price 31s. 6d. net. Our thanks are due to Mr. Batsford for the loan of blocks to illustrate this article.

VOL. II

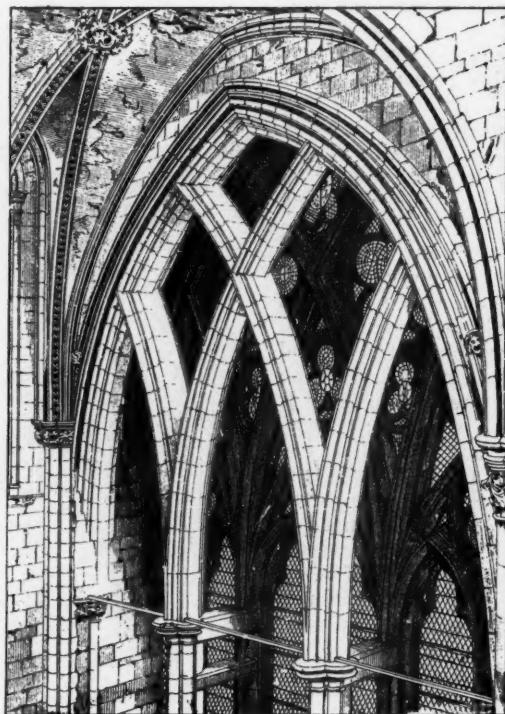
Moreover, I can scarcely think that there is anyone, from those of high architectural repute to the merest tyro perchance still at school, who would not be a great gainer by reading this work and having it at hand for reference. It is a genuine pleasure to write

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this notice, for I feel downright anxious to help to spread the knowledge that so useful and attractive as well as authoritative a book has been issued. It is exactly the kind of book I have been longing after for years, and its general scope—so different to anything else—can be better gathered from the “note” that has been already cited rather than from any expression of my own.

“What is wanted is a logical and con-

and flying buttresses. Then there is the drainage question. How is the rain to be kept from damaging roof and wall? This includes the corbel-table and dripping eaves, and the later contrivances of gutter, gargoyle, parapet, and battlement; also the protection of wall, window, and doorway by basement course, string, dripstone, and hood-mold. Then there is the whole question of lighting, and the development of window tracery as



EASTERN TRANSEPT WINDOW, DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

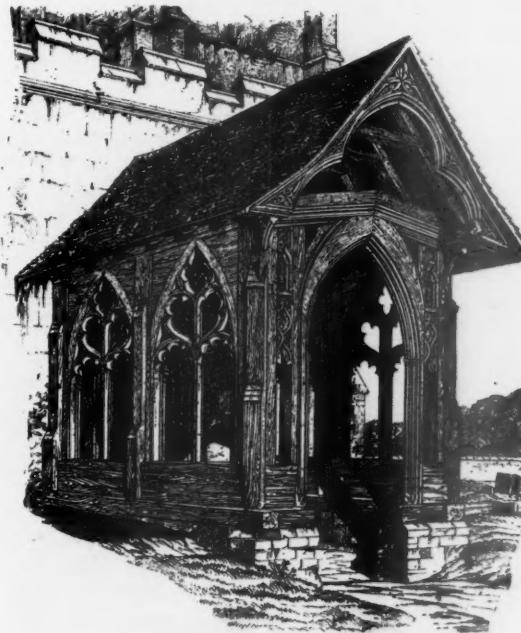
secutive treatment of mediæval architecture. In this, first of all, comes the subject of planning—a subject of primary importance, which has usually been omitted altogether. Secondly comes the important matter of the vault and its supports. Also of great importance is the question of abutment; it is one thing to put up a vault, it is another to induce it to stay up. This includes the whole machinery of buttresses, pinnacles,

controlled by the exigencies of stained glass, and many other subjects, each needing separate treatment, such as the capital and the base, the triforium and the clerestory, the doorway and the porch, the roof, the tower, and the spire. On every one of these—planning, abutment, vaulting, and the rest—a separate treatise seems to be demanded, not necessarily lengthy, but consecutive in treatment, and, as far as space allows, com-

plete. It is precisely to such a collection of short treatises on mediæval planning and construction that the bulk of the work (Part II.) is devoted. In fact, the book in the main is a study of Mediæval Building Construction.

"From what has been said it will be seen that an attempt is here made to introduce into the study of English Mediæval Architecture that evolutionary method of treatment which has been so fertile of results in every branch of knowledge to which it has been applied. The book is an attempt not to

value would be lost were it not for the copious character of the illustrations, plans, sections, diagrams, and mouldings, which are upwards of 1,250 in number. The price of the volume may seem to some rather stiff; but when once it is in your hands and examined, surprise is felt that any publisher could have produced it for such a sum. It should also be remembered that the book seems bound to hold its own for a long time to come as the one single-volumed work of authoritative value on its own subject.



NORTH PORCH, BOXFORD CHURCH.

classify, but to work out processes of development, and the traditional classification into periods has been abandoned, except that four chapters have been inserted enumerating briefly the characteristics of the so-called Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods."

The letterpress dealing with the gradual evolution of different parts of a Gothic building is of great value, and so are the dated lists of all the chief examples arranged in the order in which they were built; but half the

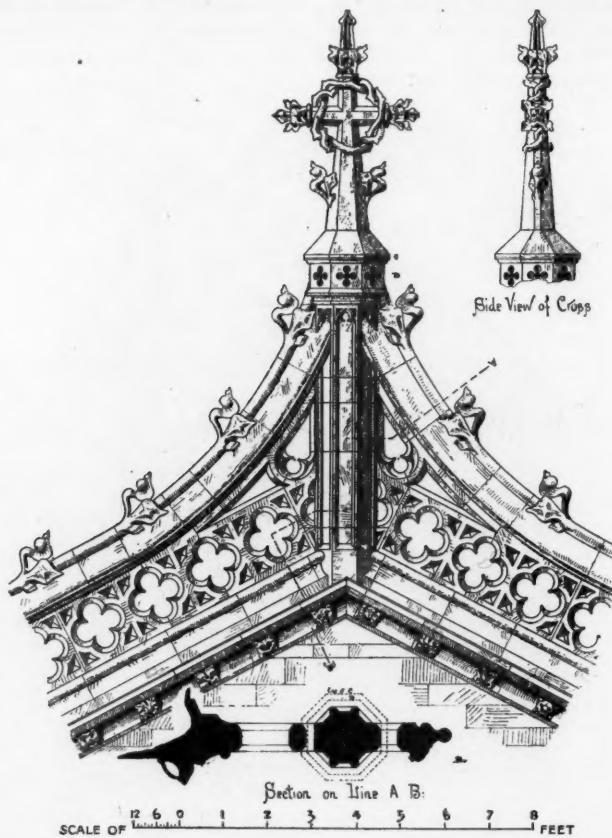
The most attractive pictorial illustrations are photographic reproductions of much merit, a very large number of which are from the author's own camera. These cannot, however, be transferred with any good effect on the paper upon which the *Antiquary* is printed, and hence some examples of other drawings have been selected, through the publisher's courtesy, to illustrate this notice.

The chapter on "Window Construction" is an excellent example of Mr. Bond's methods. He deals therein consecutively

with the functions of tracery, the planes of tracery, casping and foliation, the rear arch and inner arcade, mullions, circular windows, and sound holes; the chapter concludes with a brief paragraph on low side-windows and their possible use, wherein it might have been well to give a reference to the "conference" on the subject some few years ago, which

century work are given of (1) an aisle window of Stone church, Kent, and (2) of the elaborate rear-arch treatment of a window in the eastern transept of the cathedral church of Durham.

There is a charming section treating of the growth and development of the doorway and the porch. Space forbids even the briefest



PARAPET AND CROSS, EAST GABLE, LOUTH CHURCH.

extended over several numbers of the *Antiquary*, with notable contributors. The illustrations to this chapter are closely pertinent, unusually novel, and in many cases of much beauty. As examples of "the delightful way of turning the plain splay into a thing of beauty, by constructing minor arches beneath the rear arch," drawings of the late thirteenth-

discussion of the subject. The drawing of the wooden porch of Boxford, Suffolk, gives a good idea of the beauty of some of the illustrations.

An earlier chapter on the meaning and growth of corbel-tables and parapets affords opportunity for the insertion of various opposite illustrations. The gabled east front

of Louth church is a noble example of a pierced and ornamented parapet.

This honestly meant and genuine eulogium—which might more aptly be styled an “appreciation” rather than a criticism—is not intended to imply that everyone need expect to be entirely pleased with the whole work, or to agree with every opinion that is expressed. Those of us who have visited many churches are pretty sure to have some pet bits of our own, and perchance to feel some slight annoyance when their absence is noted in the index. But if all such were to be included, ten volumes would be required instead of one. My own particular growl is that I cannot find anything that satisfies me, either in letterpress or pictures, as to the characteristic late treatment of granite in Cornish arcades, etc. But this notice lays no claim to any attempt at being critical; it is simply intended to induce all interested in Gothic architecture to obtain the work for their own profit.



The Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, 1813-1873.

BY ALECK ABRAHAMS.

AITH the demolition of the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly has lost one of its most familiar landmarks and places of interest. Even those who had never entered that peculiar doorway beneath the huge figures of Isis and Osiris had some affection for the old “Home of Mystery,” and its disappearance will be regretted by everyone familiar with its strange exterior. As a place of entertainment its history is only exceeded in length by three coexistent buildings—viz., Drury Lane, Sadler’s Wells, and the Pantheon. But not any of these ever had such a remarkable series and variety of attractions, or formed so interesting a link between the showmen of the past and the present-day entertainers. The following account of its inception, erection, and principal events until 1873, claims to be nothing more

than a contribution towards its history; and although it contains a larger amount of information on the subject than has hitherto been brought together, yet there are probably many omissions, that can be made good only from other collections of show-bills and programmes or careful search through files of newspapers for the whole period.

William Bullock, a jeweller at Liverpool, had amassed by 1807 a museum of natural history specimens of some importance, and a number of examples of ancient arms and armour, together with a few works of art. The success of this venture and its continual growth induced the proprietor to remove to London, and on Monday, December 4, 1809,* Bullock’s “Liverpool Museum” was opened at 22, Piccadilly.† One of those excellent plates‡ in Ackerman’s *Repository of Arts and Literature* reproduces the interior of this “Cabinet of Rarities,” and illustrates the following passage of a most enthusiastic description.

“The arrangement of the Natural History Department is particularly striking and novel; the astonished visitor is in an instant transported from the crowded streets of the Metropolis to the centre of a Tropical Forest in which are seen as in real life all its various inhabitants, from the huge Elephant and Rhinoceros to the diminutive quadruped; and of the feathered creation, from the Ostrich to the almost insect Humming Bird, including the richest assemblage of the most rare, singular, and splendid birds ever brought together in one view.”

There had been other museums of natural history, notably that of Sir Ashton Lever, but nothing approaching this in extent or diversity. During the hours it was open, from ten until dusk, and from seven to nine, it must have been very crowded. Bell’s *Weekly Messenger* of January 21, 1810, says:

“It has become the most fashionable place

* Timbs’ *Curiosities of London*, 1855, p. 266.
“Bullock’s ‘Liverpool Museum’ was opened at 22, Piccadilly, in 1809, in the room originally occupied by Astley for his evening performance of horsemanship.” This date is inaccurate. In 1806 this room was used for the Athenian Lyceum, and in 1808 for the British Forum, both debating societies, who held their meetings once a week at eight o’clock—“admission, one shilling.”

† The *Morning Post*, December 8, 1809.

‡ June, 1810, vol. iii., p. 387, Plate XXXV.

of amusement in London; more than 22,000 have already visited it during the month it has been opened."

By June 80,000 persons had paid the shilling admission, and "the spirited proprietor, who has devoted the principal part of his life and expended a sum of £24,000 in its completion, meets with the remuneration to which he is so justly entitled."^{*}

Again the uninterrupted increase of the collections compelled a removal to larger premises, and by the end of June, 1811, the site of Nos. 171 and 172, Piccadilly, had been acquired,[†] and from the designs of Mr. G. F. Robinson the recently-demolished building was commenced. The front was said to have been after the Temple of "Dendara," or "Tentyra,"[‡] a selection probably due to Bullock's intention to found an Egyptian Museum. An alternative suggestion,[§] that the excitement engendered by the victories of Nelson and Abercrombie directed the choice, is in a measure confirmed by similar quasi-Egyptian features having been used in the decoration of a house in Wigmore Street and business premises at No. 110, Fleet Street. The figures of Isis and Osiris were carved by Gahagan, who made the statue of the Duke of Kent at the top of Portland Place. The total cost of the building was £16,000.^{||} There is little doubt that Bullock received assistance, and his catalogue (March, 1813) acknowledges his indebtedness for gifts of curiosities from nearly 250 persons.

The "London Museum and Pantherion" opened early in 1813, and was at once as great a success as it had been in the less attractive building. The admission was one shilling, and there were annual tickets, not transferable, at one guinea, and subscribers for life £10 10s. By 1814 the Catalogue or Companion had reached its sixteenth edition, and it is from this I extract the following particulars.

* Ackerman's *Repository*, vol. iii., p. 387.

[†] The terms of purchase were a ninety-nine years' lease at a ground-rent of £300. It is Crown property (*The Streets of London*, by J. T. Smith, vol. i., p. 17).

[‡] For the first few years it was known as "The Egyptian Temple."

[§] *Daily Telegraph*, February 21, 1890.

^{||} Cunningham's *Handbook for London*.

In addition to 15,000 species of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, corals, etc., collected during twenty years' unwearied application, and at an expense exceeding £30,000, there were exhibited in the armoury some very fine suits of armour, a crossbow found in 1773 on Bosworth Field, and a small collection of shoes of different nations. The miscellaneous articles included remains of a mammoth, mummies, etc. The "Pantherion" (admission one shilling extra) was a rather more elaborated display of the mammalia, birds, etc., that had been such an attractive feature of the Liverpool Museum at 22, Piccadilly. This is its appearance in 1817:^{*}

"The Pantherion is intended to display the whole of the known quadrupeds in a state of preservation hitherto unattempted. For this purpose the visitor is introduced through a basaltic cavern, similar to the Giant's Causeway or Fingal's Cavern in the Isle of Staffa, to an Indian hut. The hut is situated in a tropical forest, in which most quadrupeds described by naturalists are to be seen, with models from nature of the trees and other vegetable productions of the torrid climes, remarkable for the beauty of their fruit and foliage."

These collections and interesting natural history displays remained practically unaltered until their dispersal in 1819; but their popularity would soon have waned had it not been for the increase of the "Miscellaneous Articles" that shortly included objects of exceptional interest and worth. The first,[†] and for many years the most important, of these additional attractions was Napoleon's military travelling carriage, captured by Major Baron von Keller in the environs of Jenappe at 11 p.m. on June 18, 1815.[‡] It was sent by Blucher as a present to the Prince Regent, who sold it with the valuable contents to Bullock for £2,500.

The "Description" sold at the place of exhibition is very interesting. As a frontis-

* Hughson's *Walks through London*, 1817, vol. ii., p. 273.

[†] January 7, 1816.

[‡] *Narrative of the Particular Circumstances under which Major von Keller captured the Carriage, Equipage, and Baggage Waggon of Napoleon Bonaparte on the 18th June, 1815, after the Battle of Waterloo* (pp. 11-13 of the "Description").

piece there is a folding plate, representing the capture of the carriage and escape of Napoleon, who is alighting at the moment the Prussians have shot the leading horses. The text consists of a summary of events leading to its capture; Von Keller's narrative; Prince Blucher's Letters; catalogue of the exhibits; the affidavit of Jean Hornn, the coachman, detailing his ten years' service with the Emperor—in all twenty pages. In addition to the carriage and contents there were shown four* of the six horses that were drawing it when captured, and Jean Hornn was in attendance.

The whole town flocked to see these tangible evidences of the great victory, and the exhibitor reaped a golden harvest for his enterprise. In the following May he opened as a supplementary attraction a "Roman Gallery," in which was shown "The Judgment of Brutus upon his Sons," a huge canvas 26 feet long, painted by Le Thiere, and "removed" from the Louvre in June, 1814. The Gallery also contained mosaic floors of the baths of Nero and other antiquities brought from the Louvre and Malmaison. The London Museum also received a number of water-colour paintings of minerals and shells by De Barde. The hall thus contained at one time three distinct exhibitions, for which one shilling each admission was charged.†

The success of this first exhibition of Napoleon relics suggested to Bullock, that when interest decreased the whole could be sent on tour to the principal provincial towns and the room occupied by another collection brought together for the purpose. So early in the following year, as the result of several visits to Paris, there was opened "The Museum Napoleon, or Collection of Productions of the Fine Arts executed for and connected with the History of the ex-Emperor of the French, collected at Considerable Expense from the Louvre and other Palaces, etc." In addition to a number of portraits and paintings illustrating events in his career, the museum contained "the original model of the colossal statue of Napoleon, 12 feet high, which was taken from the top of

* The two leaders were shot during the pursuit.

† *The Picture of London*, 1816, pp. 146-149.

the Column of Peace in the Place Vendôme when the Allies entered Paris in 1814." The building was now for the first time named "The Egyptian Hall," and until 1819 there is evidently no important change in the character of the exhibition.

On May 26, 1818, the following announcement appeared in the *New Times*:

"The famous carriage and camp equipage of Napoleon taken at Waterloo is just returned from a successful campaign through the principal towns of England and Scotland, in which it is said to have netted upwards of £35,000. It is now to be sold for exhibition in India and America. The four horses taken in the carriage are to be sold at Tattersall's on Monday next."*

Apparently no purchaser was found, as it was in Bullock's possession until the following June.

Probably the want of success of the second Napoleon Museum was the direct cause of its proprietor deciding to dispose of the whole of his collections. The hall must have been closed some months before the sale, as the preparation of the catalogue was a lengthy task. It was published in five parts, 4to., each of about forty pages, detailing a six days' sale of nearly 600 lots. A charge of 1s. 6d. each was made, "to be returned to purchasers."† From the address I extract the following:

"As many articles of natural history in this museum have been collected in several places, and under a variety of circumstances, by Mr. Bullock himself, he trusts that his knowledge of many particulars, which may add interest or value to the articles themselves, will be a sufficient apology (if any be necessary for the manner in which a man chooses to dispose of his own property) for his appearing before the public in the new character of an auctioneer—a character which he hopes to convince those who may do him the honour of attending the sale he has not assumed from any unworthy, pecuniary motive, but from a proper desire to apprise

* In the same issue there is an advertisement announcing the sale of "Buonaparte's Horses. The four Norman Horses taken in Napoleon's Carriage, late the property of the Prince Regent. The original harness will be sold at the same time."

† "Without which no person can be admitted to the view or Sale."

the bidder of the actual circumstances connected with the article he may wish to buy, that he may fairly and fully be in possession of its nature and character."

This joint rôle of showman and auctioneer must have been very entertaining, and it would explain the slow progress made: commencing at one o'clock, very rarely more than 100 lots are catalogued for each day. Thursday, April 29, 1819, was the first day of the sale, which continued every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the eleventh of June being the last day. Of the prices realized I can trace no record; with few exceptions they must have been small, for the 2,248 lots made a total of £9,994 13s.

The exceptions can, even without a priced catalogue, easily be identified, and it is obvious they would realize such prices that would greatly reduce the average obtained for the other lots. Thus on the first day, when the contents of the Roman Gallery were sold, Lots 23-34 consisted of "elaborate carvings in wood of the fifteenth century taken from the frieze of a palace in Rome in 1814, presumed to be as fine specimens of the art as any existing in the country, and the work of Julia Romano." On the second day, Lots 45-89 included nearly all the valuable paintings and interesting personal belongings exhibited at the Museum Napoleon, 1817. On the 26th day the carriage of Napoleon and its contents, as shown in 1816, were offered in 106 lots. The subsequent history of this interesting vehicle will be the subject of another contribution.

The clearance of the contents of the hall was very complete. Show-cases, tables, candelabras, brackets, columns, all were sold; even the rustic enclosure or hut from the centre of the Pantheon was catalogued, "which may easily be converted into a greenhouse or handsome room for a park or lawn."

(To be continued.)



Old Heraldic Glass in Brasted Church.

By W. E. BALL, LL.D.

(Continued from p. 17.)

* * * The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Rev. Sydney-Wheatley, Vicar of Four Elms, and formerly Curate of Brasted, for valuable information and assistance.

FIN order to find a reason for the presence of the arms of Sir Thomas Cheney in Brasted Church I must pass to a further chapter in the history of the manor. Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, was the ward of Edward IV., and was by him given in marriage to Katharine Woodville. He is familiar to all of us in the pages of Shakespeare as the principal supporter, and afterwards the victim, of Richard III. He had scarcely placed this King upon the throne before he rebelled against him, was taken prisoner by the treachery of a retainer, and executed.

Henry, duke of Buckingham,
Who first raised head against usurping Richard,
Flying for succour to his servant Banister,
Being distressed, was by that wretch betrayed,
And without trial fell.

Henry VIII., Act ii., Scene 1.

His son was Edward, the magnificent Duke who became a victim to the spite of Wolsey and the jealousy of Henry VIII. He resembled his father, as he himself is made to observe in Shakespeare's play, in the melancholy circumstance that he too was betrayed by a retainer.

Thus far we are one in fortune—both
Fell by our servants: by those men we loved most.
Ibid.

It was Knevett, his own kinsman and the steward of the Manors of Tonbridge and Brasted and other property in Kent, who disclosed to Wolsey, or perhaps invented, the Duke's rash and vain-glorious utterances which formed the basis of his trial and execution for treason. In his position as steward Knevett had acted tyrannically. Upon a visit of the Duke to Tonbridge Castle the tenants complained; Knevett was dismissed, and took his revenge by denouncing his master and cousin to the Cardinal. This Knevett is the "Surveyor to the Duke of Buckingham" of the play of *Henry VIII.*

The names of other witnesses against the Duke are mentioned, but the "surveyor," though one of the *dramatis personæ*, remains anonymous. The reason for his malice against Buckingham is suggested by Queen Katharine.

Q. KATH. If I know you well,
You were the duke's surveyor, and lost your
office
On the complaint o' the tenants.
Henry VIII., Act i., Scene 2.

This third Duke of Buckingham was executed in the year 1521, and his vast estates were forfeited to the Crown. Twice before, at least, in the history of the heirs and successors of Roger de Tonbridge had the family estates been forfeited to the Crown for alleged treason, but they had been immediately restored. This time the forfeiture was unrevoked and final.

Henry, the son of the Duke, was indeed "restored in blood" by Act of Parliament immediately after the attainder of his father, but he was not restored either to the honours or the estates of his house. A few years later the King created him Baron Stafford, and granted him some Staffordshire estates of small value. Unlike his progenitors, he lived a life of retirement and comparative poverty. Unlike them, also, he was "esteemed for his learning and piety," and departing in a striking manner from the traditions of his family, he died in his bed. His grandson, Roger, fell into such abject poverty that King Charles I. directed him to make a resignation of his barony. The sister of this Roger married a joiner. Her son, the descendant of Kings and illustrious nobles, passed his life in the useful but unaristocratic avocation of a cobbler.

Amongst those who sat upon the Special Commission before which the indictment against the Duke of Buckingham was brought was Sir Thomas Boleyn. Shortly after the Duke's execution, Sir Thomas was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household. Parliament, as appears from the terms of Henry IV.'s grant to his Queen above cited, had provided that the revenues derived from wardships should be appropriated to the expenses of the King's household. Forfeited estates were treated in the same way. The King might grant them away to favourites or restore

them to their former owner, but so long as they remained in the royal hands they appear to have been under the charge of the Treasurer of the Household. The King made large grants of the Duke of Buckingham's lands to his friends, but he retained Tonbridge and Brasted amongst other estates in his own hands. As these estates were so near Sir Thomas Boleyn's own residence at Hever, he seems to have taken a very direct interest in their management, obtaining from the King the appointment for life to certain small offices connected with both manors (*Cal. Henry VIII.*, vol. iii., 2214, 29).

Ten years passed, and the Treasurer of the Household had become the Earl of Wiltshire and a very important personage. In the year 1531 the King granted two parks forming part of the Manor of Tonbridge, and known respectively as Le Postern and Le Cage, to the Earl of Wiltshire "and his heirs male, and *in default to his daughter, Anne Boleyn*" (*Cal. Henry VIII.*, vol. v., 506, 16).

About the same time, but probably a little later, the King granted Brasted Manor to the Earl of Wiltshire, and though I have not found the grant itself, it seems clear that it was conveyed with the same limitations as the Tonbridge parks. The only record, so far as I am aware, of this grant is contained in the recitals of the subsequent grant to Sir Henry Islay in the year 1540, which I give below.

The lady who was Anne Boleyn in 1531 became Marchioness of Pembroke in September, 1532, and Anne, Queen of England, in January, 1533. She was executed on May 19, 1536, a few days after her only brother, Viscount Rochfort. Her father, Lord Wiltshire, died in March, 1539, leaving an only child, Mary Boleyn, then married to her second husband, Sir William Stafford. Upon Lord Wiltshire's death the King resumed possession of Brasted Manor. Sir Thomas Cheney was appointed Treasurer of the Household in March, 1539, and about the same date was made a Knight of the Garter. From March, 1539, to June, 1540, as Treasurer of the Royal Household, the management of the Manor of Brasted was in his hands, and this, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was his only connection with the place. He

was himself, by the bounty of the King, the lord of many manors in Kent; and during the fifteen months when he was, so to speak, acting lord of the Manor of Brasted, he may, perhaps, have contributed to some improvement of the church, or otherwise earned the gratitude of the parishioners.

In June, 1540, the King granted in fee to Sir Henry Islay (in exchange for the Manors of Bradburn and Tymbuden in Kent, and for the sum of £716 7s. 1d.) "the manor and town of Brasted, Kent, the hamlet called the upland of Brasted, and the park called Brasted Park," which premises, it is recited, "belonged to Edward, Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted, and which came to the King by the attainer of Anne, Marchioness of Pembroke (by the name of Anne, Queen of England), and by reason of Thomas, late Earl of Wiltshire, dying without heir male" (Cal. Henry VIII., vol. v., 506, 16). It will be seen that, unless the grant of Brasted Manor was in the same terms as that of the Tonbridge parks, the recital of Wiltshire's death *without male issue* would be irrelevant, and the further recital of the attainer of Anne Boleyn would have been insufficient to show title in the King; for if the estate had been granted simply to Lord Wiltshire *and his heirs*, on his death it would have descended to Mary Boleyn, his surviving daughter. Even if the legitimacy of the Princess Elizabeth were recognised, Mary Boleyn would still have been entitled to one-half of the property. Miss Strickland, indeed (*Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. ii., p. 702), seems to have believed that King Henry seized all the Boleyn estates and deprived Mary Boleyn of her inheritance, but this was certainly not the case. He seems to have divided the property of the Earl of Wiltshire between himself (probably as representing the Princess Elizabeth) and Mary Boleyn. This, at any rate, was the case with the Kentish estates. For although he took possession of the Manor of Hever, Mary Boleyn and her husband were allowed, within a year of the Earl's death to take livery of his Kentish manors of Southt and Henden, as well as of certain detached lands in Brasted, Hever, Chiddingstone and Sundridge, which seem to have been held with Henden Manor.

Southt was at some distance from Hever, but Henden* closely adjoined it. There was a moated Manor-house there (a part of which still exists) and a park of 300 acres. It may be conjectured that Mary Boleyn and her husband, Sir William Stafford, took up their residence at Hendon. At any rate, the King seems to have thought it better to sever the association of the Boleyn family with the neighbourhood of Hever; for in 1541, only a year after Sir William Stafford and his wife had taken possession of Henden, the King took it from them in exchange for a manor in Yorkshire. Within three years the King resold Henden to Sir Thomas Gresham of Titsey. His purpose had evidently been served in removing the last of the Boleyns from the scene of their former splendour and importance (see Cal. Henry VIII., vol. xv., 611, 22 and 23; vol. xvi., 1307; vol. xix., 141 gr., 71).

The Manor of Brasted remained in the Islay family until 1580, when it passed by purchase into the hands of the Lennards, who already possessed the neighbouring manor of Chevening; and in 1715, on the death of Thomas Lennard, Baron Dacre and Earl of Sussex, both manors were sold to Major-General Stanhope, who distinguished himself in the capture of Port Mahon in Minorca, and was created Viscount Mahon and Earl Stanhope. Brasted Manor has remained ever since in the possession of the Stanhope family, and long may it so remain!

The badge of Henry IV., the arms of Henry V. and Henry VI., and those of Sir Thomas Cheney, now occupy the central portion of the manorial window, whilst above them have been placed in new glass the arms of De Clare, De Audley, and De Stafford, and beneath them, also in new glass, the arms of Islay, Lennard, and Stanhope. Thus the window presents an almost complete record of the ownership of the manor. The arms of Le Despencer, who held it for three years in the fourteenth century, and those of the Earl of Wiltshire, who held it for seven or eight years in the sixteenth century, are indeed omitted; but the period during which the manor was in

* Henden lies at the southern extremity of Sundridge; Henden Manor was dependent on that of Sundridge.

the hands of Henry VIII. upon forfeiture, or rather the second of two such periods, is represented by the arms of Sir Thomas Cheney, the Treasurer of the Royal Household; whilst the armorials of the three Lancastrian Kings mark an exceptionally lengthy period of royal guardianship, and at the same time serve as a reminder of the splendour and the tragedy associated with the house of Stafford.

II.—THE ECCLESIASTICAL WINDOW.

Although Tonbridge and Brasted were alike held by their common lords of the Archbishop of Canterbury as intermediate seigneur between them and the King, they differed in one important respect. Whereas the patronage of the living of Tonbridge was always in lay hands, that of the living of Brasted has always, from the Conquest to the present time, been in the hands of the Primate. The forfeiture to the Crown of the estates of the third Duke of Buckingham put an end to the over-lordship of the Archbishop, and with it to certain vexatious feudal disputes to which I have not alluded in my brief references to the history of the manor; but it did not, of course, affect the ownership of the advowson. The circumstance that Brasted Rectory was in the gift of the Archbishop explains the presence in Brasted Church of the more remarkable of the ecclesiastical shields, now assembled in a separate group.

The following is a list of the shields taken from the old east window, and now placed with a single addition in the "Ecclesiastical Window":

1. *Az., an Archbishop's cross, in pale, or; over all a pall proper.*

Impaling:

Gu, a fess or; in chief, a goat's head and neck, couped of the second attired arg.; in base, three escallops of the second.

These are the official arms of Archbishop Warham. The dexter half represents the insignia of an Archbispocris, and the sinister half the private arms of the Archbishop.

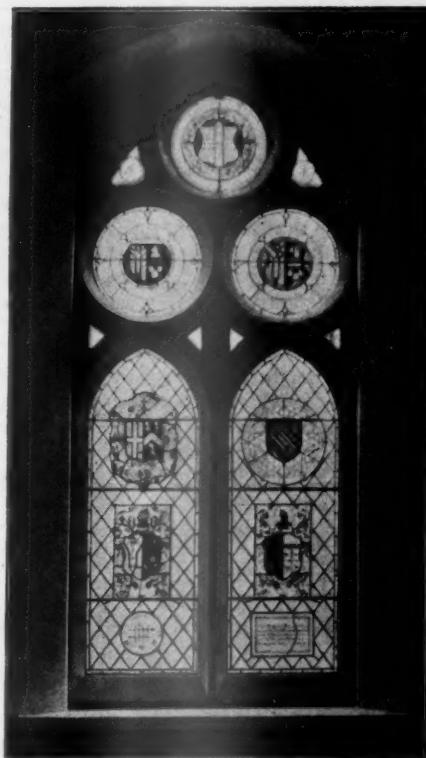
This shield is poorly designed and executed, as though it were the effort of some local artificer unaccustomed to heraldic work. The pall and cross are incorrectly drawn; the goat's head is *couped* instead of *erased*, and is ill displayed.

2. *Az., an Archbishop's cross, in pale, or; over all a pall proper.*

Impaling:

Gu., a fess or; in chief, a goat's head and neck erased of the second, attired arg.; in base, three escallops of the second.

This is another example of the arms of Archbishop Warham. It is by a different hand, but even worse executed. In par-



THE "ECCLESIASTICAL" WINDOW.

ticular the goat's head is grotesquely drawn, though it is here properly *erased*.

William Warham was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1503 to 1532. He was a great "civilian" as well as a great ecclesiastic. At Oxford he became proficient both in the Roman and common law and in divinity. When he had taken orders, he combined practice as an advocate in Doctors' Commons with the tenure of a country living. Later

he was preferred to the Mastership of the Rolls, and whilst occupying that high judicial position, he was also Precentor of Wells and rector of two country parishes. In 1501 he became Keeper of the Great Seal, and in the same year Bishop of London. Still advancing in parallel lines along the paths of law and divinity, when two years later he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, he was almost simultaneously created Lord Chancellor of England.

He was almost the last and perhaps the best of the Ecclesiastical Lord Chancellors. Erasmus, who knew him personally, and whose affectionate regard for him cannot but be regarded as a high testimony to his character, says : " This office (of Lord Chancellor) he filled with such skill for many years that you would have said he was born for that very business. But at the same time he was so vigilant and attentive in matters relating to religion and his ecclesiastical functions, that you would say he was engaged in no external concerns " (*Eras. Ecclesiastes*).

Warham was highly valued by Henry VII., and much employed by him in political business at home and abroad. It is to the credit of his sagacity that upon the death of Prince Arthur, he strongly opposed the marriage of his widow to Prince Henry, foreseeing that in spite of the Papal dispensation, this union might lead to a disputed succession. The Archbishop's protest passed unheeded at the time, but at a later date Henry VIII. remembered it, and made the most of it.

The period of Warham's primacy was troublous as well as lengthy. He had a difficult course to steer, and if he made mistakes, another man in his place would probably have made more. It is to be said to his honour that he was beloved and trusted by the rank and file of his clergy; that, peace-lover as he was, he knew how to stand up to Wolsey on behalf of the interests of the Church as he understood them; and that, whilst far from yielding slavish compliance to the ecclesiastical schemes of Henry VIII., he retained the King's affectionate regard to the end of his long life. It ought also to be had in remembrance that at a time when, in pursuance of the policy of

Wolsey, the spoliation of ecclesiastical property had already been commenced by the suppression of the lesser monasteries, Warham was quietly occupying himself in repairing the material fabric of the churches of his diocese at his own expense. He spent no less than £30,000 in this way—an enormous sum, having regard to the value of money in those days—and died, leaving barely enough money to pay his funeral expenses.

It may be that Brasted was amongst the churches which he caused to be repaired. The repetition of his shield possibly indicates that he did so twice during the twenty-nine years of his Archiepiscopate. Warham was often in the vicinity of Brasted, for Otford was his favourite residence. He rebuilt the Archbishop's palace at Otford, and in the year 1527 entertained the King there for several days.

(To be concluded)



At the Sign of the Owl.



In his new volume of essays, *In the Name of the Bodleian*, Mr. Augustine Birrell, in a paper on "Librarians at Play," gives an amusing account of an experience of one of the delegates to a recent library conference. "Only the day before yesterday," the delegate said, "on the Calais boat, I was introduced to a world-famed military officer, who, when he understood I had some connection with the Library Association, exclaimed : ' Why, you're just the man I want ! I have been anxious of late about my man, old Atkins. You see the old boy, with a stoop, sheltering behind the funnel ! Poor old beggar ! quite past his work, but as faithful as a dog. It has just occurred to me that if you could shove him into some snug library in the country I'd be awfully grateful to you. His one fault is a fondness for reading, and so a library would be just the thing.' "

Years ago teaching school was the last refuge of the incompetent. The notion that the

man who, from physical deformity or other cause, was unable to follow an ordinary occupation was just the man to "teach the young idea how to shoot" is now pretty well exploded; but apparently there are some folks who think that the chief qualification for a librarian is unfitness for other employment—a fondness for reading being a fault which should not stand in such a one's way.



Mr. Sidney Lee has announced in the *Times* a new Shakespearean discovery of some importance. Sir H. Maxwell-Lyte and Mr. W. H. Stevenson have lately been examining, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Collection, the sixteenth and seventeenth century household books of the Duke of Rutland, which are preserved at Belvoir. Among the expenses incurred by Francis, sixth Earl of Rutland, in 1613, is the entry:

"1613.

"Item, 31 Martii, to Mr. Shakspeare in gold about my Lorde's impreso, xlviij; to Richard Burbage for paynting and making yt, in gold xlviij—iiij li viij."

The "impreso," or, more correctly, "imresa," was a hieroglyphical or pictorial design in the form of armorial bearings, suggesting some characteristic of the person for whom it was devised, and was at the time a fashionable craze, enlisting much literary, as well as artistic, instinct. Mr. Lee says: "The recovered document discloses a capricious sign of homage on the part of a wealthy and cultured nobleman to Shakespeare, who, in his last leisureed years, complacently turns his powers of invention to playful account in the rich lord's interest, and it adds one to the many links which are already known to have bound together Shakespeare and Burbage, the versatile actor-painter, alike in public and in private life. . . . Many other points of interest are suggested by the discovery. . . . Burbage, the actor-painter, was rightly held at Belvoir in 1613 to be of inferior social rank to Shakespeare, the dramatist. The prefix 'Mr.' the accepted mark of gentility, stands in the account-book before the dramatist's name alone. He had well earned the distinction. With great difficulty he had, in 1599, obtained

from the College of Arms a recognition of his claim to a coat of arms, and to the title of 'gentleman.'"



The Wiltshire Archaeological Society is proposing to print, in an edition of 150 copies, at the price for the two volumes of 30s. to its members and £2 to non-members, the *Tropenell Cartulary*. This important manuscript, which belonged to Thomas Tropenell, the builder of the well-known manor-house at Great Chalfield, 1464-1488, contains a very large collection of deeds, etc., connected with properties in many different parts of Wiltshire, and is of great importance for Wiltshire topography and genealogy. It also contains a curious account of the foundation of the city and cathedral of New Sarum. The manuscript—a thick 4to. volume—was known to Aubrey in the seventeenth century, but had long disappeared, and its loss was lamented by Hoare, Canon Jackson, and other Wiltshire writers. In 1901 it reappeared, was exhibited at the Trowbridge meeting of the Society, and was described in a paper by the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, afterwards printed in vol. xxxii., p. 194, of the *Wiltshire Archeological Magazine*. The manuscript was then purchased by Mr. W. Heward Bell, in order that it might be available for publication, and Mr. Davies has now completed the task of expanding and transcribing the contracted Latin of the deeds. It is proposed to print it as it stands, four-fifths being in Latin and the remainder in English and French, with a full introduction and an index to all names and places. It will be sent to press as soon as sufficient subscriptions have been received. Intending subscribers should send their names to the Rev. E. H. Goddard, Clyffe Vicarage, Swindon.



The January *News-Sheet* of the Bibliographical Society announces that a society is about to be formed in Germany for the reproduction of early engravings, block-books, and illustrated books. There is plenty of work for such a society to do. The example of the Dürer Society shows what an ample return subscribers can be given for their money, and the names of Dr. Friedländer, Dr. Kriszteller, and Professor Lehrs as the directors of

the new venture should insure its success. Intending subscribers who have a weakness for their own language should persuade many of their friends to join, as a special edition with English text will be provided if sufficient English support is forthcoming.

At the February meeting of the Bibliographical Society, on the 19th, the paper will be "The Heraldry of English Royal Bindings," by Mr. Cyril Davenport. At the last meeting of the session, on March 19, Mr. Beazeley will speak on "The Library of Canterbury Cathedral."



It is proposed by the Scottish Universities to hold next year a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Buchanan (1506-1582), the Scottish humanist. Dr. Steele, of Florence, has offered a prize of one hundred guineas, open to *alumni* of the four Scottish Universities, for the best essay on "Sixteenth-Century Humanism as illustrated by the Life and Work of George Buchanan," as well as lesser prizes. It is believed that the celebration will be held early in July next.



At Messrs. Sotheby's early in December some interesting Shakespeareana came under the hammer. The first quarto, 1600, of *Much Ado About Nothing*, brought £1,570, and the *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, J. Roberts, 1600, realized £480. A very large copy of the fourth folio, 1685, sold for £150, and an "Unknown Portrait of Shakespeare," described in Walford's *Antiquarian*, October, 1885, fetched £61. At the same sale a fine copy of the first folio edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, 1647-1652, brought £103. What would Charles Lamb have said to this price for his beloved folio Beaumont and Fletcher? He gave "the mighty sum of fifteen—or sixteen shillings, was it?"—for the copy, which, after long hesitation and debate as to ways and means, he made the bookseller in Covent Garden, late on a Saturday night—the bibliopole was "setting bedwards"—drag out from among his dusty treasures.



Mr. Robert Brown, of Barton-on-Humber, is writing a history of his native town. The

first volume, which covers the history from Roman times to 1154, will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock very shortly under the title of *Earlier History of the Town of Barton-on-Humber*. The work will be published in quarto size, and will be embellished with numerous illustrations of the locality, and by maps, plans, and facsimiles.



Mr. William Jaggard, of Liverpool, a descendant of the Shakespearean printer, announces that he has nearly ready for publication in a limited issue a bibliography of Shakespeare, "including every known issue of his plays, poems, and collected works, together with all Shakespeariana in the English language, whether manuscript or printed." So runs Mr. Jaggard's announcement, which also promises that the work will include over 15,000 entries and references, with collations, copious notes, and a key to hundreds of anonyms and pseudonyms. It is a great undertaking, but Mr. Jaggard is hardly correct when he says that "this is the first serious attempt to master the gigantic mass of literature with which" the name of Shakespeare is associated. The first serious attempts in this direction are to be found in the laborious compilations of Franz Thimm and Albert Cohn.



I note with much regret the death of two antiquaries, comparatively young, who had both done good work, and from both of whom more was hoped for. One was Mr. F. B. Bickley, who had lately retired from the British Museum on the ground of ill-health, and who was well known as the editor of that famous municipal register the *Little Red Book of Bristol*. The other, who died within a few hours of Mr. Bickley, and from the same disease, was Mr. A. Hughes, late of the Public Record Office, who was one of the editors of the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, published by the Clarendon Press, and noticed in the *Antiquary* a few months ago.



Major Martin Hume, says the *Athenaeum*, is busy with a book which should possess a topical as well as a historical interest, in view of the approaching Anglo-Spanish

royal marriage. It will consist of the strange and romantic stories of some of the more interesting of the earlier Queens of Spain, drawn in many cases from unpublished sources. The share of Isabella the Catholic in the expedition of Columbus; the attitude of Elizabeth of Valois towards her stepson Carlos, and the reason of her premature death; the action of Elizabeth of Bourbon in the overthrow of Olivares; and the vagaries of Luisa Isabel of Orleans and other ladies, will be discussed, with many points which remain problematical. The book will be published in the early autumn by the firm of E. Grant Richards.



Mr. E. V. Lucas, the biographer of Charles Lamb, announces a very strange discovery. It appears that in an early eighteenth-century book entitled *The Scourge: In Vindication of the Church of England*, one Thomas Lewis prints this tantalizing morsel from a letter dated from "Button's, Sunday, September 1: Well, I shall live to be reveng'd of all the Chimney Sweepers in England, and only for Charles Lamb, I do love that dear Fellow, I did not care if they were all hang'd and damn'd." This is surely one of the most remarkable coincidences ever recorded. As Mr. Lucas says, one can simply rub one's eyes in the presence of so odd an anticipation.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

ON December 18 Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold a collection of ancient pottery and glass belonging to Sir Theodore Fry, of Woodburn, Darlington. A group of figures and vessels found in the Incas' burial-ground in 1878, near the Temple del Sol, Cuzco, fetched £5 5s. (Irish); an Etruscan cinerary urn, £19 (Ready); a grande kelebe, 19 inches high, from the Samuel Rogers collection, £15 15s. (Rollin); a fine Greek amphora, £59 (C. Ricketts); a lekythos, £5 5s. (Ready); a pair of carved wood Gothic figures of saints, £7 10s. (Rollin); and a Greek cinerary urn, £8 (Quilker).

Messrs. Hodgson began yesterday at 115, Chancery Lane, a two days' sale of valuable books from the library of the Royal Military College, Camberley, by order of His Majesty's Stationery Office. This library contained an extensive and interesting collection of English and foreign military books, including several treatises published at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, in addition to many early editions and sets of the Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists and poets. A good deal of surprise has been expressed at this noteworthy collection coming into the market at all, but the books are of little practical value, although the rarity of many of them is very considerable. Several of the more important lots were purchased on behalf of the War Office, notably four folio volumes of manuscript copies or extracts of orders, returns, and capitulations between 1773 and 1783, and comprising matters of the utmost interest relating to the military operations during the American War of Independence—£300. There were also the following: J. Llyly, "Sixe Court Comedies," 1632, first edition, a clean copy of this scarce little book—£8 15s. (Parsons); Sir John Smythe, "Concerning the Formes and Effects of Divers Sorts of Weapons," 1590, first edition, and another work by the same—£5; Sir R. Williams, "A Briefe Discourse of Warre," 1590—£4; Giles Clayton, "The Approved Order of Martall Discipline," 1591—£7 10s.; Francis Markham, "Five Decades of Epistles of Warre," 1622—£5; G. Markham, "The Souldier's Grammar," 1639, both parts—£6 10s. (these very rare books were purchased for the War Office Library); and "Historical Records of the British Army, comprising the History of Every Regiment in His Majesty's Service," by Richard Cannon, sixty-eight volumes, 1835-1853, with numerous beautiful coloured plates of military costume, regimental colours, badges, etc., as well as coloured plates illustrating the more important engagements, by W. Heath and others—£44 10s. (Robson). The set of this important work in the United Service Institution extends to seventy volumes. The day's sale realized £760.—*Times*, December 21.



Messrs. Hodgson's three-days' sale of books last week at 115, Chancery Lane, included the library of the late Mr. H. J. P. Dumas, 49, North Side, Clapham Common, and other properties. The principal lots were: T. Raynalde, "The Byrth of Mankynke," 1560, the first English book on midwifery, with woodcut illustrations—£5 7s. 6d.; a set of the Chetham Society publications, 1844-1891, 139 volumes—£13 17s. 6d.; S. R. Gardiner, "History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Disgrace of Chief Justice Coke, 1603-1616"—£14 5s.; a choice set of the Chiswick Press edition of the British Poets, 1822, 100 volumes, old grained blue morocco, and a set of the "British Essayists," 1819, in 45 volumes, uniformly bound—£28 5s.; Sir W. Dugdale, "Monasticon Anglicanum," 1846, third edition—£10; and R. H. Barham, "The Ingoldsby Legends," 1840, first series, earliest issue of the first edition, with plates by Buss, Leech, and Cruikshank—£6 17s. 6d.—*Times*, January 15.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE issue of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* for November last (Vol. II., No. 4) concludes the second volume of a useful publication. Like its predecessors, this number of the *Journal* contains many details illustrative of the doings and sufferings of the early Quakers, both in this country and in America. Among other items there are notes on "Friends' Libraries in Maryland", extracts from the Bishop of Chester's Visitation, 1665, relating to Friends—one Quaker was presented "for suffering dead corps to be buried in his land"; and a curious list of sea-stores taken on board the ship *Catherine and Mary* by Friends making the voyage across the Atlantic. This list contains an abundance of dried and potted meats, fruits, and provisions of all kinds, with pots and pans and other culinary implements, and an ample supply of beer and wine and spirits. An extract from the minutes of the Hardshaw Monthly Meeting, dated 1688, quaintly states that "It is ordered that the Friends appointed in every particular meeting shall give public notice in their meetings that cross pockets, or long pockets before in men's coats (which is the world's fashion), side ruffs, broad hems on cravats, and over full-skirted coats are fashions inconsistent with Truth, and are to be left by Friends."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 7.—Viscount Dillon, Vice-President, in the chair.—Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director, read a paper "On the Discovery of Leaden Crosses at the Grey Friars in Newgate Street." He said that during July and August extensive excavations were carried out upon the site of Christ Church Hospital, which previous to the Reformation occupied the site of the property of the Friars Minor of London. It was situated in the north-western extremity of the City of London—of course, within the walls. It was bounded upon the north by the City wall, with the town ditch outside it; on the south by Newgate Street and the Flesh Shambles; on the west by the Swan Inn; and on the east by Foul or Stinking Lane, apparently a most unwholesome situation. On Ogilby's map of London, 1677, on the north side of the wall, a plot of ground is marked "Hospital Churchyard," quite close to the town ditch; a gateway in the City wall led out of the great cloister of the Grey Friars into this burial-ground. Upon this site a great oblong pit was found, measuring 50 feet by 20 feet and about 20 feet in depth. In this upwards of 400 skeletons were met with, reposing in eight layers. They had been carefully buried, that is to say, the lowest row were laid in narrow graves, all without coffins, and about 2 feet of soil was found between each layer. It was clear that these burials were the result of a great epidemic of plague, as it must be presumed that all these people had died about the same time or within a few days of each other. The top row of skeletons was

covered with about 8 feet of earth. Upon the bodies of about 100 of these interments leaden crosses were found, presumably on their breasts; many were too decayed to be picked up, but eighty-nine of them were exhibited, varying in size from 6½ to 2 inches in length. Most were very roughly and irregularly made, having been cut out of sheets of lead, either with a chisel or shears, and then hammered. Mr. Hilton Price stated that he considered the skeletons which had the crosses upon them to have been those of the Grey Friars. It has been proved that this order of friars were in the habit of placing a cross of lead, inscribed with the usual formula of the absolution, upon the breasts of their dead brethren, and such have been found both in England and France. The crosses under consideration were quite plain, bearing no inscription or ornamentation upon them; it was evident they had been made in a great hurry, and some were formed out of fragments of lead hammered together, indicating that the metal had run short. This is the first recorded occasion on which these plain leaden crosses have been found in London, or even in England. Upon reference to the Grey Friars' chronicle, under date 23 Edward III.—i.e., 1348-1349, the following entry is met with: "Thys yere was a gret pestelens in Engeland." The "Black Death" appeared in London in November, 1348, and raged until Pentecost, 1349, carrying off an immense percentage of the population; the monasteries are said to have suffered very heavily. The author considered that these crosses belonged to Friars Minor who had died of the Black Death. He also exhibited some other antiquities from the same site.—Mr. H. D. Ellis exhibited two examples of death's-head spoons, made at York to commemorate members of the Strickland family in the latter half of the seventeenth century; also a number of other silver spoons with marks which he believed to indicate provincial make—as was undoubtedly the case in several instances.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne communicated a note on the careless treatment of certain of the monuments in the Abbey Church of Westminster at the hands of thoughtless vergers.—*Athenaeum*, December 16.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—December 14.—Professor Gowland, Vice-President, in the chair.—Sir John Evans read a note on a new Palæolithic locality in Herts. He also exhibited a gold ring found in Herts, inscribed + WEL : WERE : HIM : THAT : WISTE : + TO : WHOM : HE : MIGHTE : TRISTE, and a fine gilt-bronze Anglo-Saxon brooch found at Tuxford, Notts.—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on the character and forms of implements of the Palæolithic Age from the neighbourhood of Southampton, which was illustrated by a fine series of specimens.—The Rev. J. L. Thorold, through Mr. J. A. B. Karslake, exhibited a painted wooden box of the fifteenth century from Warkleigh Church, Devon, which had apparently been converted in Queen Mary's reign into a temporary tabernacle for the reserved sacrament.—Mr. A. J. Copeland exhibited an early sixteenth-century boss charged with a mitre and a small armorial pendant, both found near Canterbury.—*Athenaeum*, January 6.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*December 20.*—Mr. R. H. Forster in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. C. H. Compton on the history of the Abbey of Arbroath, situated some seventeen miles east of Dundee. The remains of the abbey have recently been acquired by H.M. Commissioners of Works, to be preserved for the use of the public. The abbey was founded in 1178 by King William the Lion, who largely endowed it; and at his death, in 1214, he was buried before the high altar of the abbey church. The abbey was colonized by Benedictine monks from Kelso, Reginald, one of them, becoming the first Abbot. Owing to the exposed situation of the abbey on the shore of the German Ocean, and the unsettled state of the Scottish Government during the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, it was subject to the fury of the elements and to the vicissitudes of the wars with England and internal feuds, including the dispute between the Ogilvies and the Lindsays, which ended in the subjection of the latter in 1350. In 1240 litigation arose between William de Ros and the Abbot concerning the advowson of the church of Haltwistle, which ended in 1329 in favour of the Abbot. It was at this abbey that Robert Bruce in 1317 received the messengers from the two Cardinals sent by Pope John XXII. after the battle of Bannockburn, commanding a truce for two years under pain of excommunication, with sealed letters addressed to Robert Bruce, "Governing in Scotland," to which he made the spirited reply refusing his consent so long as the Pope and his legates, under English influence, withheld from him the title of King. It was here also that Bruce convened a Parliament of the nobility of Scotland in 1320, when they framed their remonstrance to Pope John on account of the hardships which Scotland was suffering from the anathemas of His Holiness and the invasions of Edward I. In 1523 David Beaton succeeded his uncle James Beaton as Abbot of Arbroath. The Abbot and convent also appear in Queen Mary's reign on several occasions as supporters of her claims. The Act of Annexation in 1587 attached the temporalities of the abbey to the Crown. John, Lord Hamilton, commendator of the abbey, who was created Marquess of Hamilton, remained in possession until April 17, 1599, when he resigned the abbey into the hands of the King, who confirmed the same to his eldest son James Hamilton. On July 6, 1606, the King and Parliament dissolved all the temporalities of the abbey, and created them into a temporal lordship in favour of James, with the title of a lay lord of Parliament, and the Act also provided that the memory of the abbey should be extinguished.



The first paper read at the December meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was by Dr. D. Christison, who described a remarkable group of apparent earthworks situated on Whitcastle Hill, about half a mile north-east from Easter Branxholm Loch and four miles from Hawick. The group consists of five separate works in two divisions, about 40 feet apart, the enclosures in each division being close to each other without intercommunicating. In

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the first division the main fort is oval, measuring about 270 feet by 250 feet over all, surrounded by a rampart and ditch, both much damaged, and having an entrance of 27 feet in width at the west end, where it emerges from the interior area, widening to 40 feet when it passes the trench. An oblong outwork, with an area of 105 feet by 80 feet, enclosed within two ramparts with an intervening trench, and a rectangular enclosure surrounded by a slight mound but no trench, complete the group. In the second division there is a circular work with defences closely resembling those of the oblong outwork, enclosing an area of about 95 feet in diameter, and with an entrance 5 feet wide. Adjoining this is another rectangular work, about 50 feet square, surrounded by a mound from 3 to 5 feet high. The name Whitcastle may suggest that the principal work of the group is stone-built, and a very slight excavation would determine this. The three curvilinear works are evidently of a defensive character, and may be contemporary. The rectilinear works appear to be indefensible enclosures, though there is nothing to show their precise purpose. Another earthwork of a rectangular form, but surrounded by a trench 12 feet wide and 4 feet deep, enclosing an area of about 75 feet by 70 feet, situated in Flanders Moss, was also described. Its origin is obscure, but it is more probably late mediæval than prehistoric.—In the second paper, Mr. J. Graham Callander, F.S.A. Scot., gave notices of several remains of the prehistoric period in Aberdeenshire, which had recently come under his observation, including several graves and cists containing urns and skeletons.—In the next paper Mr. William Reid, F.S.A. Scot., gave a notice of the discovery of a cist containing an unburnt burial and an urn of the drinking-cup type at Lochee, near Dundee. The urn has now been presented to the National Museum.—The last paper was a notice by Mr. George Leitch, M.A., Cul's Schoolhouse, Ladybank, of a mahogany pitch-pipe, formerly used in the Parish Church of Cul's, and now presented to the Museum by the author. The paper was read and the use of the pitch-pipe demonstrated by Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot.

At the meeting on January 8, Dr. Christison in the chair, Mr. F. C. Inglis, F.S.A. Scot., gave a description of miniature in wax with an autograph letter by Paul Jones, sent to Mrs. Belches, a lady resident in Edinburgh, in 1789. Mr. J. W. M. Loney, F.S.A. Scot., described a cemetery of long graves, stone-lined, discovered near the source of the North Esk, Mid-Lothian. Papers were given by Mr. A. O. Curle, the secretary, and the Rev. Angus Mackay, Westerdale; and Mr. James Urquhart, F.S.A. Scot., exhibited an ornamental Norse crupper, decorated with thirty brass plaques, each chased with a floral scroll, and having a central boss covered with an interlaced design, on the flat border of which is engraved a stanza of Icelandic poetry.



At the seventh annual meeting of the LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held in December, Lord Rosebery was re-elected President. The council announced the completion of the reproduction of the famous Agas map. Since the facsimile of the Van

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den Wyngaerde view, with which the Society commenced its work, the council have made many interesting and useful additions to the cartography of London, but none to equal this picture-map of Tudor London attributed to Ralph Agas. Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., delivered an address on "The Roman Wall of London." He gave a résumé of present fragmentary knowledge regarding this ancient structure, and dealt generally with primitive London from the time of Tacitus, when it was much frequented by merchants, being a famous centre for trade. The Borough was thickly populated in Roman times. The question of importance, which would never be absolutely solved, was the site of the first Roman settlement. The date of the construction of the Roman wall was given by Stow as about 306 A.D., and according to Roach Smith it was probably of a later date. It had been said that the old wall was rebuilt in post-Roman times, but there was no proof of this. Its boundary enclosed a city of about 380 acres. Starting from the Tower the mediæval wall skirted the river eastward, then turned off to Aldgate, Houndsditch, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Christ's Hospital, Newgate, Ludgate, and probably to the river. As regards the towers and bastions, some were square and some semicircular. It was doubtful if they were of Roman construction, but they contained Roman material. As originally built the wall was undoubtedly of a height of 20 or 25 feet, and the gates were still higher. By means of lantern slides Mr. Norman showed a fragment of the wall 68 feet long and 8½ feet in height, discovered two years ago when Newgate Prison was pulled down. He described the construction of the wall from its foundation upwards, and referred to the recent excavations in London Wall for the Post-office telephones, where the workmen came right upon the top of the old Roman wall, many portions of which were laid bare and photographed. These photographs were shown upon the lantern screen, and their peculiarities pointed out by the lecturer.



The DORSET FIELD CLUB held the opening meeting of its winter session in December, Mr. N. M. Richardson presiding.—Dr. Colley March read a long and learned paper on the Roman tessellated floor which was found in Durngate Street, Dorchester, last June. The paper was illustrated by copious coloured diagrams.—The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell made an interesting numismatic exhibition. He called attention to twenty-four different Roman coins, all dug up in Dorset. The oldest was a good specimen of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus and mother of Nero, who died 33 A.D. Then came coins of Vespasian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Severus, and two good silver coins of Hadrian. There were more coins of all the Emperors during the Roman occupation, the series ceasing suddenly with Constantine and Constantius. One tiny coin of Carausius, found by his father in Bokerley Dyke, near Rushmore, suggested the conjecture that such miniature coins were made especially for interments. He also showed a fine Rose noble of Edward IV., a half-guinea of Henry VIII., found during the repair of Clenstone farmhouse in 1847, several silver Portu-

guese coins brought by his grandfather from the Peninsular War, some interesting old seals, and a pedometer, still in working order, which belonged to his great-grandfather.—Mr. Prideaux exhibited and presented to the County Museum a Roman pot found at the bottom of the Grove, another found under the front door of the new Masonic Hall, and a fragile slate incised with pretty patterns. This year, he added, he made excavations at Powerstock, and on the site of the castle found a great quantity of pottery, which Mr. St. George Gray, of Taunton, pronounced to be late Norman. It was rough, debased, and with little pattern. He had five or six thousand pieces, but had been able to match only about twenty pieces. He cut a dozen sections in the site of the castle, and made a map of the whole foundations. The President, on behalf of the council of the museum, thanked Mr. Prideaux for his valuable gift of the Roman pots, which he had so beautifully restored.—Various other exhibitions were made.



At a meeting of the EDINBURGH BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held on January 11, Mr. J. P. Edmond in the chair, Mr. Robert Steele contributed a paper on "Materials for the History of the Lithuanian Bible." Mr. Steele said this translation, of which only two or three fragments were known, was one of the puzzles of international bibliography, made none the less difficult because its literature was found in such languages as Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, and Bohemian. Up to now the most authentic short account of it was found in *Three Hundred Notable Books*. He believed the St. Petersburg fragment there referred to was MS.—at any rate, a MS. copy of the translation existed there. Documents throwing a fuller light on the matter, he said, were the Oxford Testimonial, given in favour of "Samuel Boguslaus Chylinski" on November 15, 1659, and a brief which was sanctioned on July 12, 1661, for a collection throughout England for the Protestants of Lithuania. Chylinski was said to have lived at Oxford for two years, and to have accomplished the work of translating the Bible into Lithuanian. The brief stated that John de Kraino Krainsky, Minister, Deputy of the National Synod of the Protestant Churches in the great Dukedom of Lithuania, had been sent to England to obtain help for oppressed churches, and that a collection was to be made for their aid and for translating the Bible into Lithuanian, "which has been translated, and about one-half of it printed." Arrangements were made for the printing of the Bible, but the relations seemed, from a note on the books of the Privy Council on May 21, 1662, to have become strained, and to all appearance no more of the work was ever printed. Mr. Steele, in conclusion, said he thought it most likely that the Lithuanian Bible was never completed or published, and that it was printed in London. Of the few proofs which ever got into circulation, some two or three still existed.



The paper read at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, on January 10, was by Miss Murray, on "The Astrological Aspect of the Egyptian Magic Ivories."

The members of the northern branch of the SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first annual meeting, by the kind invitation of Sir Edward and Lady Fry, at Failand House, on January 10, when the report and balance-sheet for 1905 were presented by Mr. F. Were, hon. secretary, and Mr. C. O. Master, treasurer. From the report it appears that there are fifty-one members, that the three excursions of last year's programme to Berkeley Castle, Laycock Abbey, and Bath were carried out as planned, while the accounts show a balance of £10. Sir Edward Fry was unanimously elected president for the year, in the place of Mr. A. E. Hingstone, who becomes a vice-president, while the old committee were unanimously re-elected. The president gave a most interesting account of "Kings Inn and Alfred in Somerset," laying stress on the curious enactments drawn up with regard to hedging, the felling and burning of trees, the keeping of pigs, and the maintenance of the widow. He also favoured the idea of Edington in Wilts as being the scene of Alfred's famous victory over the Danes. On the motion of Canon Barff, seconded by Mr. A. E. Hingstone, a vote of thanks was passed to the president and Lady Fry, who afterwards entertained the party to tea.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

SOMERSET HOUSE: PAST AND PRESENT. By Raymond Needham and Alexander Webster. Fifty-seven plates. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1905. Thick 8vo., pp. 344. Price 21s.

It was full time that Somerset House—the old palace founded by the Protector Somerset and its later successor—should find its chronicler. How far the original building had progressed when Somerset, who, according to John Knox's testimony, preferred watching his masons to listening to sermons, was led to the block is uncertain; but it seems probable that it remained in an unfinished condition until the reign of James I. Nevertheless, such part as was complete was the scene of some stately gatherings during Queen Mary's reign, when the Princess Elizabeth was wont to stay there at the times when she came from Hatfield to pay her respects to her sister. And when Elizabeth came to the throne the early days of the new reign were spent at Somerset House. After the Queen had removed her Court to Whitehall, the Council often met still at Somerset House, which was also used for the lodging of various relations and dependants of Elizabeth, and occasionally for the accommodation of foreign ambassadors and other strangers of distinction. It was from Somerset House, too, that the Queen set forth in great state to attend the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's after the defeat of the Armada. With the accession of James

came the completion, under the direction of Inigo Jones, of the Strand palace, which, "restored to the front rank of royal palaces, became the centre of English social life." Here James I.'s Queen, Anne of Denmark, took up her abode, and Somerset House became the scene of many of the masques and similar entertainments which were then so much in favour. Many of the poets and dramatists whose names shed lustre on the age—Ben Jonson, Dekker, Campion, Drayton, Chapman, and others, with possibly Shakespeare also—were familiar visitors to the palace, which Anne of Denmark found more to her taste than any other residence. With the death of the Queen, Somerset House ceased for a while to be a conspicuous centre of Court and social life, though it was here that King James's body lay in state prior to burial at Westminster. The palace again became a royal residence when Charles's Queen, Henrietta Maria, took up her abode there in 1625; and masques and other gaieties once more held sway within its walls, the Queen herself taking part therein, to the scandal of Mr. William Prynne. A more serious note was soon struck, for the public celebration of Mass in a newly-prepared chapel in the palace, and other developments which followed, did much to embitter public feeling against both the Queen and the King, and added fuel to the political fire then beginning to rage.

But it is impossible in our limited space to continue the story of Somerset House, even in outline. We might mention such outstanding points in its history as the lying in state of Oliver Cromwell; the return of Henrietta Maria and the re-establishment of Roman ritual; the extensive structural alterations which took place at the Restoration; and the residence of Catherine of Braganza. Then in the eighteenth century, when the palace was used to provide residences for poor members of the nobility and other folk, there are the literary associations of the Somerset House garden terrace, memories of masquerades, and the installation of the Royal Academy in 1771, which was shortly followed by the demolition of the Protector's palace. For details of the history which we have merely outlined, and for the less picturesque but important history of the later and still existing Somerset House, we must refer the reader to the volume before us, which is a thoroughly sound and careful piece of work. The authors are to be thanked for having done well what badly needed to be done. It is only necessary to add that the fifty-seven capital plates, mostly from old maps, prints, paintings, and engravings, greatly enhance the value of the book. The appendices contain a full record of the sale of Charles I.'s collection of pictures and other artistic objects, with the prices realized; and details of the accommodation in, and persons inhabiting, the palace, then known as Denmark House, in 1706. The index is commendably full.

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ENGLISH FURNITURE. By Frederick S. Robinson. "Connoisseur's Library." 160 plates. London: Methuen and Co., 1905. Royal 8vo., pp. xi, 366. Price 25s. net.

Mr. Robinson has in this volume filled, with much success, a considerable gap in the history of English art-craft. Much has been done, particularly

of late years, in the production of books on furniture. There is, for instance, Mr. Litchfield's good general *History of Furniture*, where two or three chapters are devoted to English work; there are the fine volumes of measured drawings of old English furniture of Mr. Hurrell and Mr. Chancellor, both recently published by Mr. Batsford, as well as Miss Singleton's admirable *Furniture of our Forefathers*, by the same publisher, descriptive of examples of the eighteenth century; and there is also a valuable work by Mr. Macquoid, now being published in parts by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. Then, too, there is Mr. Roe's singularly fine and costly work, so rich in illustrations, on *Ancient Coffers and Cupboards*, published by Messrs. Methuen in 1903. Nor should two useful cheap publications of the South Kensington series be forgotten: the one a handbook on furniture, and the other a catalogue of the Loan Exhibition of English Furniture at Bethnal Green in 1896. But none of these publications, nor several that might be mentioned of earlier date, have made any attempt to supply an orderly history of English furniture of successive types.

Now, however, anyone so disposed can place on their shelves a handsomely printed and admirably illustrated volume of moderate price, in whose 400 pages of letterpress a wealth of pleasantly-written and accurate information has been brought together as to the craft of furniture-making in England from Saxon to Georgian days. From the accuracy of its photographic plates, as well as from the care expended on the descriptions this work will be of genuine value to even the experienced connoisseur, and indispensable to those desirous of learning from a single volume the true story of the development and ramifications of English furniture. The charming plates, at the end of the book, give no fewer than 160 representations of particular examples.

It should, however, be recollected that this volume is intended primarily for the collector, and therefore the antiquary must not be disappointed to find the earlier periods, of which there are hardly any specimens, save chests now extant, passed over with considerable brevity. When the Renaissance period is reached, there is much to be said, and Mr. Robinson says it after an excellent and orderly fashion, treating first of the Renaissance house and the various patterns of old oak, and then dealing more particularly with the panelled rooms, bedsteads, cradles, cabinets, tables, and chairs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. After certain chapters dealing with seventeenth-century chests of drawers and the period immediately following the Restoration, an excellent section is given to the smooth-surfaced furniture of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, dealing with inlay, marquetry, and veneer. This is succeeded by the Mahogany Period of the eighteenth century, and by various sections dealing with the work and patterns of Chippendale, Manwaring, Ince and Mayhew, the Adams, Heppelwhite, and Sheraton.

One of the last chapters discusses, after an interesting and useful fashion, the material of English furniture. Mr. Robinson says that in broad, general terms, allowing for overlap, the material divisions following each other successively are oak, walnut, and mahogany. Oak extends from the earliest date to

the later Stuart epoch. Walnut was much used at the close of the Stuart period and through the reigns of William and Anne. Mahogany began to appear in English furniture about 1720; Chippendale chairs are of this material with very few exceptions, though Mr. Robinson knows of examples in pear, walnut, and even elm.

As Mr. Robinson introduces some accounts and illustrations of church furniture, better examples might readily have been chosen. There are at least a score of good Elizabethan altar-tables with bulbous legs. It might have been well, too, if some of the better examples of coffin-stools had been given. There are one or two cases where long coffin-stools (instead of a pair) of seventeenth-century date are still to be found in churches. Early biers are also ignored.

If Mr. Robinson was a more experienced antiquary some of his statements would be modified. On p. 11 it is stated that "chairs did not come into common use until the sixteenth century." Again, on p. 109 we read: "English chairs of an earlier date than the seventeenth century, or perhaps the end of the sixteenth, are extremely rare. Before that in all probability very few were made. The head of the house was alone accommodated with a chair, and for the rest a bench was considered good enough." Such remarks require much qualifying. Mere benches were undoubtedly the commonest form of seat, but settles were quite usual in fifteenth and sixteenth century inventories. They are often met with under such titles as *longa cathedra*, *langsedile*, *longa sedilia*, *sedilelonga*, or *sedilia*, outside church use. Chairs, too, were certainly far less rare than Mr. Robinson supposes. Thus, in the Durham accounts, ten wooden chairs were bought in 1352, two in 1464, and six chairs for the chambers (*pro cameris*) at 7s. 9d. in 1523-1524.

English furniture of an early date has never yet been adequately discussed from the inventory point of view. It seems highly probable that another edition of this fine work will ere long be required; perhaps an additional chapter on this subject might then be added.

J. CHARLES COX.

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THE COLLECTORS' ANNUAL FOR 1905. By George E. East. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 198. Price 7s. 6d. net.

We welcome this second issue of a useful *Annual*. It gives all necessary particulars, with prices realized, of pictures, engravings, etchings, prints, old china and porcelain (both English and foreign), antique furniture (English and Continental), antique silver and plate, clocks, miniatures, etc., which were sold at auction during the season 1904-1905. The volume is marked by many improvements on its predecessor, both as regards increased and better arranged, as well as additional, information. It contains a record of the works of over 300 painters and 100 engravers, as against about 100 and 50 respectively in the first issue. Moreover, the dates of birth and death of painters and engravers have been added. The *Annual* does not profess to be an exhaustive record, but it includes all the more important sales, not only those held at Christie's, but many held elsewhere. It is a book of reference of permanent usefulness, and is likely to increase in value as time passes.

The *Annual* is well produced and strongly bound, and can also be obtained, by application to the publisher, interleaved with writing-paper for notes.

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THE STORY OF THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER IN THE BASILICA OF ST. PETER, ROME. By H. Forbes Witherby. Many illustrations. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1905. 8vo., pp. viii, 90. Price 2s.

This booklet is too controversial and theological in tone to be suited for discussion in these neutral columns. It deals with the "Chair" as a symbol and seat of authority, in pre-Christian times, in the Catacombs, in the apses and mosaics of early churches, in church councils, as a bishop's throne, and in the

BURFORD PAPERS. By W. H. Hutton, B.D. Nine plates. London: *A. Constable and Co., Limited*, 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. x, 335. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The sub-title of this pleasant book tells us that it contains "Letters of Samuel Crisp to his Sister at Burford; and other Studies of a Century (1745-1845)." This Samuel Crisp was the "Daddy Crisp" of Fanny Burney's *Diary*, and his letters to his sister, Mrs. Gast of Burford, here printed, contain many references to the author of *Evelina*, which show the pride "Daddy" took in the celebrity which her writings brought her. He went on one occasion to dine with the Thrales at Streatham, when Fanny was living



THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER AT ROME.

Latin Councils. The last chapter describes and discusses the chair preserved beneath its symbolic canopy in St. Peter's, Rome.

Many readers who will not agree with the views expressed in Mr. Witherby's booklet will be glad to look through its very numerous illustrations, which reproduce designs from the Catacombs, apse-mosaics from Roman churches, views of church councils, famous ecclesiastical chairs or thrones, and other subjects cognate to the argument. The illustration we reproduce on this page is that of the reputed chair of the Apostle Peter, so carefully enshrined in the great Basilica, and which is obviously of great antiquity. It is hidden from view, but the illustration reproduces the accepted drawing.

with them, and tells his sister how he "met a vast deal of Company at Streatham, where everything was most splendid and magnificent—two courses of twenty-one Dishes each, besides Removes; and after that a dessert of a piece with the Dinner—Pines and Fruits of all Sorts, Ices, Creams, etc., without end—everything in plate, of which such a profusion, and such a Side Board: I never saw such at any Nobleman's." A gargantuan banquet indeed! Apart from the references to Fanny Burney, the letters pleasantly picture the daily life of a hundred and twenty years or so ago, though the references to business matters and to the writer's own ailments and his sister's are a trifle wearisome. The Crisp letters occupy only the first ninety pages of the book. The "Other

Studies," which fill the rest of the volume, can only claim inclusion among *Burford Papers* because they were all written at Burford in the Great House where Mrs. Gast lived, and which is now Mr. Hutton's own home. These brief papers, which deal with Oxfordshire Jacobites, Memories of Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Wellington as a Letter-Writer, a Warwickshire Coterie, A Forgotten Poet—*i.e.*, Shenstone, who is not quite forgotten—Bath in the Eighteenth Century, the Rev. Richard Graves of *Spiritual Quixote* fame, and a variety of like topics, are concerned chiefly, as these titles show, with byways of eighteenth-century literature. They all make pleasant reading, and if a good deal is made of half-forgotten folly of not much account—well, that is a matter of which no antiquarian reader with a taste for leisurely sauntering in literary bypaths will complain. The concluding papers, under the general title of "On the Religion of a Century," include brief studies of Two Eighteenth-Century Bishops (Dr. Newton of Bristol and Dr. Richard Watson of Llandaff), John Wesley and his Journal, Laurence Sterne, Dr. Johnson's Religion, and Some Memories of George Crabbe.

The quiet, eighteenth-century leisurely atmosphere of the book is suggestive of the charm of the quaint old-world town which gives it its title; and the reader who takes the volume up in a sympathetic spirit can be promised a very pleasant experience. The illustrations include views of Burford and of Burford Priory a hundred years ago, and of the Great House as it is at the present day. The volume is nicely got up, and the index deserves special commendation for its exemplary fulness.

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CONSTABLE. By M. Sturge Henderson. With thirty-nine illustrations. London : Duckworth and Co., 1905. Crown 8vo, pp. xii, 239. Price 6s. net.

Among a plentiful, we had almost said an excessive, supply of books on artistic subjects, any lover of the fine arts must welcome the now familiar red volumes of this notable series, edited by Mrs. Strong. Produced at a price which seems the lowest compatible with a critical text and illustrations really worth having, they form most useful handbooks of reference to the great subjects on which they treat; and at the same time (and this seems to us to be their differentiating feature) their texts are themselves an addition to that great body of criticism which is itself literature.

With Constable, as might be supposed, black and white reproduction on a small scale in "half-tone" can hardly do such justice to what was the essence of the artist's work as with certain other artists, sculptors, and even painters. But Mr. Henderson has been allowed a wide choice of illustration, and has wisely included many interesting pencil-studies, as well as a few reproductions of the famous Lucas mezzotints. Thus the pictures to the volume are acceptable in themselves. One only regrets that a specimen of Constable's portraiture was not included.

The author has naturally drawn on Leslie's *Life* of his great friend for the chronicle of his artistic career, and gives a good selection from the delightful letters. The four chapters of strict biography, with a fifth on "The Lucas Mezzotints" and the interesting

early portrait after Gardner, give us a just appreciation of a lovable Englishman. But the main part of Mr. Henderson's essay lies in his estimate of Constable's sincerity and invention, and in the admirably phrased chapter on "Constable's Influence on Landscape Painting." The discriminating sentences as to Constable's relation to both the English and the French art of his time are obviously so careful and calm that the less expert reader, who loves the quiet beauty of a great canvas by Constable, and is pleasurable moved by even a slight sketch at South Kensington, feels safe under his guidance and is prepared, after perusing this volume, to find new delights in old places. No such book can add to a painter's greatness, but it may well lead to a more generous appreciation of it.—W. H. D.

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A BOOK FOR A RAINY DAY. By J. T. Smith. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Wilfred Whitten. With forty-eight illustrations. London : Methuen and Co., 1905. Demy 8vo., pp. xxiv, 332. Price 12s. 6d. net.

"Rainy Day" Smith was a born gossip, and the book which is here presented in so glorified a form has been a delightful collection of *ana*—storehouse of anecdote and antiquarian chit-chat concerning London and art—for the last sixty years. Smith died in 1833, and the book was not published till 1845, the third edition appearing in 1861. It has probably been more plundered than read, but for a lover of London or of art (or of both) it has always had charms. And now Mr. Whitten, himself so well known and so devout a Londoner, revives the book for the present generation of readers in an edition which surely deserves to be called ideal. It is well printed on good paper and charmingly bound in gray boards with gold-lettered white back. The editor's work consists in a crisply-written biographical introduction, excellent indexes, and a very large number of notes—Smith's book at this time of day badly needs annotation—not of the dry-as-dust order, but written in the pleasant, gossipy spirit of the text, though scrupulously accurate. Smith had an eye for the little details, which, noted at the time, so materially help, when long years have passed, to make vivid the picture of the life of long ago; and his book is a storehouse of details relating to the London, and to art and artists, of the latter part of the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth. It was characteristic of the man that he should note in a friend's album that he could "boast of seven events, some of which great men would be proud of," and these events were that he had been kissed by "Perdita" Robinson, had been patted on the head by Dr. Johnson, had often held Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles, had partaken of a pint of porter with an elephant, had "saved Lady Hamilton from falling when the melancholy news arrived of Lord Nelson's death," had three times conversed with George III., and had been shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion. He loved and noted the trivial, but, as Mr. Whitten well says, the trivial facts of to-day often become piquant to-morrow; and it is a piquant and entertaining medley that he offers in this *Book for a Rainy Day*. The numerous illustrations, one or two of which are coloured, are all taken from contemporary prints, and

make this charmingly produced volume an attractive picture-book as well as a capital book of anecdote.

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LETTERS AND EXERCISES OF THE ELIZABETHAN SCHOOLMASTER, JOHN CONYBEARE. Edited by F. C. Conybeare, M.A. Pedigree and seven Facsimile Plates. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1905. 8vo., pp. xvi, 159. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The complete title is of Elizabethan fulness. It describes John Conybeare as "Schoolmaster at Molton, Devon, 1580, and at Swinbridge, 1594," and proceeds: "With Notes and a Fragment of Autobiography by the Very Rev. William Daniel Conybeare, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Llandaff." Mr. Conybeare, who undertakes the pious task of editing the whole, says that these "Letters and Exercises" are from an Elizabethan manuscript still preserved in the family. Besides letters, both Latin and English, here are notes on Biblical names; medical recipes, mostly of the usual herbal kind; adagia, a very interesting collection in Latin and English; and sundry Latin exercises, theological and rhetorical. The fragment of autobiography of the Dean of Llandaff (1787-1870) only covers his boyhood and part of his college course, but is interesting as showing in some detail the nature of his school and university training. It is curious to read of Bexley, Kent, as a retired country village in "a luxuriant woodland valley watered by a sparkling trout stream." The plates are good reproductions of sundry of the Elizabethan schoolmaster's papers, and show variety of quaint handwritings. The volume, while chiefly of family importance, has the interest of a scholarly antiquarian miscellany. The necessary index has not been forgotten.

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HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER. By F. M. Hueffer. "Popular Library of Art." Forty-nine illustrations. London: *Duckworth and Co.* [1905]. 16mo., pp. xii, 178. Price 2s. net, cloth; 2s. 6d. net, leather.

For the sake merely of the reproductions of such a series of Holbein's masterly portraits this little book would be worth having. Some of them are wonderfully good. Mr. Hueffer's text is on the biographical and critical lines usual in these handbooks, and the criticism is sound and discriminating. "Other artists," says Mr. Hueffer in his forcible "summing up," "are giving us more light; others, again, have given us both more light and more shadow, or more shadow alone. But no other artist has left a more sincere rendering of his particular world, and no other artist's particular world is compact of simulacra more convincing, more illusory, or more calculated to hold our attention. He has redeemed a whole era for us from oblivion, and he has forced us to believe that his vision of it was the only feasible one." Altogether, this is one of the best volumes in a good series of books.

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IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES. By J. C. Wright. London: *Elliot Stock* [1905]. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 366. Price 6s. net.

Mr. Wright's "Good Old Times" are to be found from a century to a century and a half ago. In a series of well-written chapters which, though they make little additions to our knowledge, pleasantly

summarize what others have collected and noted, Mr. Wright displays and discusses the changes that the last four or five generations have seen in the social, industrial, and moral life of our country. Travelling and diet, national defence and the treatment of children, changes in criminal law and social conditions, in religious thought and in moral conceptions, the making of books, occupations, wages, pauperism, invention and discovery, are among the many topics brightly and informatively discussed in this entertaining volume. The book is handsomely produced, and is provided with a very necessary index.

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J. M. W. TURNER. By W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A. Four coloured plates and many other illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1905. 8vo., pp. ix, 204. Price 7s. 6d. net.

In spite of Mr. Wyllie's engaging remark in his preface that, "being a painter," he might be found to look at Turner's life and work from a point of view different from that of a literary man, our first alarm was lest this volume might prove to be a scrappy *réchauffé* of "all the books on the subject," or an otherwise inadequate appreciation of the Shakespeare of English landscape and seascape art. That incisive critic, W. E. Henley, somewhere observed that Turner must have been really great to have survived what Ruskin said of him; and the painter has indeed suffered a great deal of indiscriminating praise. But we hasten to acknowledge that, even if Mr. Wyllie has not given us just that compound of accurate biography and critical judgment which Turner has never yet received, his pages are abundantly pleasant and stimulating. No one could be more competent than Mr. Wyllie to bear witness to Turner's passion for the sea in all the range of its beauty, and his book abounds in happy touches, such as the conjecture of Turner's boyish enjoyment of an early trip down the Thames, or the generous tribute to "The Snowstorm" of 1842.

Mr. Wyllie gives an interesting account of the early evolution of English water-colour painting which Turner rapidly developed into such glory. In a really eloquent, but, as it seems to us, entirely just, paragraph on p. 117, he sums up the real secret of the painter's power: "He knew exactly what to do so that his work should appeal to the mind. He suggested the beauty of nature and its infinity without trying to make an actual copy," and so on. The present writer, who pens these lines in the home of De Loutherbourg, to whose influence on Turner the author pays a merited tribute, can shake hands with Mr. Wyllie on the delight in having spent early pocket-money on small "Turner prints."

The volume is furnished with a useful general index and with a reprint of the valuable "Catalogue Raisonné" of all Turner's exhibited works, compiled by Mr. C. F. Bell, of Oxford. The present edition is marred by a number of small "corrigenda"—there are at least seven between pp. 64 and 68.

The illustrations are of great interest, and will afford much pleasure of comparison to print-collectors. The reproductions of originals fare better, curiously, than those of the line engravings. The gallery or home of every picture should have been entered on each plate.—W. H. D.

The Report concerning Canadian Archives for the Year 1904 (Ottawa: S. E. Dawson)—a thick volume—is before us. The extracts and digests given in the appendices will be very valuable to students of eighteenth-century colonial history. There is also much bibliographical and statistical matter.

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Among the booklets and pamphlets on our table is *Shakespeare and the Supernatural*, by Margaret Lucy, with a bibliography by William Jaggard (Liverpool: Jaggard and Co. Price 1s. net; 2s. linen), which treats very briefly but readably, though occasionally in rather transcendental fashion, of the folklore and witchcraft in *Macbeth*, *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, and *The Tempest*. The title is too comprehensive for so slender an essay. Mr. Jaggard's summarized bibliography is useful, though naturally far from exhaustive. We have also received the *Mohun Chronicle at Haccombe*, reprinted from *Devon Notes and Queries*; a note, with partial transcript and translation, by Miss Lega-Weekes, and with photographic facsimile page, on an interesting old vellum manuscript written in old French, and beginning the chronicle of the Mohun family, which was found last summer at Haccombe; and the *Cornubian Annual for 1905-1906* (Holborn: The Cornubian Press. Price 3d.), a creditable production containing, besides much other matter which hardly comes within our purview, a good view of the interior of the church at Blisland Church-Town, near Bodmin; an illustrated paper on Druidism by Mr. Joseph Finnian; a capitally illustrated article on "Plymouth in History," by Mr. R. Barnicot; and notes, with illustrations, on "Some Inscribed Stones in the West."

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The Scottish Historical Review for January is an excellent number. Dr. Andrew Lang sends the first part of a study of the "Portraits and Jewels of Mary Stuart," which is illustrated by ten full-page portraits. These plates are splendidly done—we have seldom seen finer reproductions—and alone are well worth the price of the number. Among the many other contents are papers on "The Scottish Nobility and their Part in the National History," by Professor Hume Brown, and "The Early History of the Scots Darien Company," by Hiram Bingham, of Harvard. This *Review* has always been good, and this number is one of its best issues. To the *Reliquary*, January, Dr. R. Cochrane sends a good paper on "Recent Researches in Connection with Roman Remains in Scotland." There are also articles on the Sculptured Caves of East Wemyss; the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon; and the Silver Altar of Pistoia Cathedral. All the papers are well illustrated.

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The Architectural Review, besides much matter of current architectural interest and a note of painful importance on the disaster at Charing Cross Station, with some striking illustrations, contains a freely illustrated paper by Mr. M. S. Briggs on "Carshalton," and a chapter on "Early Irish Stone Carving," by Mr. A. C. Champneys, with several illustrations of grave slabs and of the crosses at Clonmacnoise. In the *Essex Review*, January, Dr. Clark concludes his extracts from "Dr. Plume's Note-Book," and

writes on "Pleshey in 1641." Mr. J. L. Glasscock supplies interesting "Gleanings from an Essex Parish Register"—that of Little Parndon; and Mr. W. Marriage has a good article, well illustrated, on Jan van Miggrode, Dutch reformer, who was Predikant at Colchester, 1563-1573.

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We have also before us Part V. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Sketch Book* (price 1s.), with the usual miscellany of clever sketches dealing with hunting and humorous subjects, old sundials, quaint characters, old buildings, bits of landscape, etc., which all bear witness to the graphic power of the artist's pencil; the *American Antiquarian*, November and December; the *East Anglian*, October, with, *inter alia*, an illustrated note on Gedding Church, Suffolk; *Sale Prices*, December 31—in future to be published quarterly, beginning with an issue on March 31; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, January; and a book catalogue from Messrs. James Fawn and Son, Bristol.



Correspondence.

CHURCHES BUILT ON PRE-CHRISTIAN BURIAL-PLACES.

TO THE EDITOR.

It is often stated that churches stand on the site of pagan temples. But temples cannot have been very common; and has this question been considered: Do churches, especially country churches, stand on the sites of pre-Christian burial-places which would be sacred? I know of the following examples: at Penrith there is a cromlech (the Giant's Grave) in the churchyard; at Taplow, Bucks, a tumulus in the churchyard was opened and found to contain the remains of a Saxon chief, with jewels and other objects; at Twyford, on the Itchen, the church stands on the site of a stone circle, so Dean Kitchin says; and one church in Wiltshire, known to me, stands in the corner of a Romano-British settlement. Many churches in Ireland and Wales are said to stand on "sacred sites."

How far can this view be supported by instances?

J. U. POWELL.

I, Wellington Place, Oxford.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

